

भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० ५] नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, फरवरी १, १९६९/माघ १२, १८९०
No. ५] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1969/MAGHA 12, 1890

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

नोटिस

NOTICE

नीचे लिखे भारत के असाधारण राजपत्र १० जनवरी, १९६९ तक प्रकाशित किये गये :—

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published up to the 18th January 1969:—

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
15	S.O. 170, dated 11th January, 1969.	Election Commission of India.	Amendment in notification No. 56/69-II (S.O. 89), dated 4th January, 1969.
16	S.O. 171, dated 13th January, 1969.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Approval of the films as specified in the schedule therein.
17	S.O. 263, dated 13th January, 1969.	Ministry of Finance.	Appointment of Valuers.
18	S.O. 264, dated 15th January, 1969.	Ministry of Commerce.	Amendment to the notification No. S.O. 2835, dated 21st September, 1966.
	S.O. 265, dated 15th January, 1969.	Do.	The Export of Safety Glass (Inspection) Rules, 1969.
	S.O. 266, dated 15th January, 1969.	Do.	Recognition of inspection agencies for inspection of safety glass.

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
19	एस० ओ० 267, दिनांक 15 जनवरी, 1969।	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	फिल्म सजाहकार बोर्ड द्वारा अनुसूची में वो गई फिल्मों को स्वीकृत करना।
19A	S.O. 267A, dated 15th January, 1969.	Ministry of Law.	Bye-election to the House of the People from the 39 Nagercoil Parliamentary Constituency in Madras State.
20	S.O. 268, dated 16th January, 1969.	Ministry of Commerce.	The Export of Mica (Inspection) Rules, 1969.
21	S. O. 269, dated 16th January, 1969.	Ministry of Law.	Corrigenda to S.O. 4542, dated 20th December, 1968.
22	S. O. 270, dated 17th January, 1969.	Ministry of Commerce.	Quality Control and pre-shipment inspection of hessian bags.
	S.O. 271, dated 17th January, 1969.	Do.	Recognition of the Indian Standards Institution Certification Marks with respect to the hessian bags.
	S.O. 272, dated 17th January, 1969.	Do.	The Export of Hessian Bags (Inspection) Rules, 1969.
23	S. O. 273, dated 17th January, 1969.	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.	Prohibiting the continuance of the strike in existence in the Port of Cochin.
	S.O. 274, dated 17th January, 1969.	Do.	Constituting an Industrial Tribunal for the strike in the Port of Cochin.
24	S.O. 275, dated 17th January, 1969.	Election Commission of India.	Bye-election to the House of the People from 6-Hoshiarpur Parliamentary Constituency.
	एस० ओ० 276 दिनांक 17 जनवरी, 1969।	भारत निर्वाचन आयोग	6-होशियारपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से लोक-सभा के लिए उप-निर्वाचन।
25	S. O. 277, dated 18th January, 1969.	Ministry of Commerce.	The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment, Rules 1969.

ऊपर लिखे असाधारण राजपत्रों की प्रतियां प्रकाशन प्रबन्धक, सिविल लाइन्स, दिल्ली के नाम मांगपत्र भेजने पर भेज दी जायेंगी। मांगपत्र प्रबन्धक के पास इन राजपत्रों के जारी होने की तारीख से 10 दिन के भीतर पहुंच जाने चाहिए।

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उपखण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

समा मंत्रालय की छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासन की छोड़कर) केन्द्रीय प्राधिकरणों द्वारा जारी किए गए विधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं ।

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administration of Union Territories).

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

ORDER

New Delhi, the 3rd January 1969

S.O. 384.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Chander, Village and Post Office Sanoli, Alwar (Rajasthan), a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from Alwar constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And, whereas, the said candidate, even after due notices, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Chander to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. RJ-HP/7/67(10).]

By Order.

A. N. SEN, Secy.

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 3 जनवरी, 1969

एत० ओ० 385.—यतः निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि लोक सभा के लिये निर्वाचन के निमित्त अलवर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले एक उम्मीदवार श्री चन्द्र, ग्राम ब डाक घर—सानोली, अलवर (राजस्थान), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाये गये नियमों द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा प्रस्तुत करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने उसे सम्यक् नोटिस दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिये कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्—द्वारा उक्त श्री चन्द्र को संसद के दोनों सदनों में से किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य का

विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद के सदस्य चुने जाने और सदस्य होने के लिये इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिये अनर्हित घोषित करता है।

[सं० राज०-खो० सं० 7/67 (10)]

आदेश से,

ए० एन० सेन, सचिव।

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 16th January 1969

S.O. 386.—In pursuance of clause (a) of section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948, the Central Government hereby authorises Shri A. S. Ramaswamy, Assistant in the Embassy of India, Tananarive, to perform the duties of a Consular Agent, with immediate effect until further orders.

[No. F. T.4330/1/68.]

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 16th January 1969

S.O. 387.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (2) of article 77 read with clause (1) of article 299 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rule, namely:—

All documents relating to any agreement or any supplementary agreement to be entered into by the Government of the Republic of India with the Credit National or the Banque Francaise du Commerce Extérieur, Paris or any other bank or group of Banks in France, or with some or all of them, in connection with economic assistance from France to India during 1968-69, and other documents in relation thereto, shall be executed and authenticated on behalf of the President by the Charge d' Affaires of India in France.

Dated at New Delhi, this 16th day of January, 1969.

[No. F. 4(25)-AEI/68.]

By order and name of the President

Y. T. SHAH, Jt. Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 17th January 1969

S.O. 388.—In pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 21 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 (23 of 1955), the Central Government, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby nominates Rana Raja Yogendra Chandra, Hainault, Simla, to be a member of the New Delhi Local Board of the State Bank of India.

[No. F. 8/162/68-SB.]

S.O. 389.—In pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 19, read with clause (b) of sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 25 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 (23 of 1955), the Central Government, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby nominates Shri G. K. Bhagat, C/O Bengal Potteries Ltd., 45, Tangra Road, Calcutta-15, as a director of the Central Board of the State Bank of India in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri K. K. Birla.

[No.F. 8/14/69-S.B.]

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 23rd January 1969

S.O. 390.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 17th January 1969

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
	Rs.		Rs.
Capital paid-up	5,00,00,000	Notes	15,69,69,000
Reserve Fund	80,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	3,10,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	143,00,00,000	Small Coin	6,04,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	33,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
		(a) Internal
		(b) External
National Industrial Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund	55,00,00,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	234,31,41,000
		Balances held Abroad*	87,08,15,000
		Investments**	212,02,45,000
Deposits :—		Loans and advances to :—	
(a) Government		(i) Central Government	
(i) Central Government	53,95,45,000	(ii) State Governments@	33,32,52,000

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
	Rs.		Rs.
(i) State Governments	7,54,86,000	Loans and Advances to :—	
(b) Banks		(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks†	45,47,04,000
(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks	158,44,58,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks††	253,04,66,000
(ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	7,73,69,000	(iii) Others	2,35,82,000
(iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	71,82,000	Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund—	
(iv) Other Banks	22,75,000	(a) Loans and Advances to :—	
(c) Others	320,38,94,000	(i) State Governments	31,24,55,000
Bills Payable	36,26,74,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks	14,37,83,000
Other Liabilities	85,74,59,000	(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks
		(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	8,53,61,000
		Loans & Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund—	
		Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks	5,27,95,000
		Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund—	
		(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank	6,26,71,000
		(b) Investment in bonds/Debentures issued by the Development Bank
		Other Assets	37,91,89,000
Rupees	987,03,42,000	Rupees	987,03,42,000

*Includes Cash, Fixed Deposits and Short-term Securities.

** Excluding Investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

@Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

†Includes Rs. 25,37,55,000 advanced to scheduled commercial banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

††Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

Dated the 22nd day of January, 1969.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 for the week ended the 17th day of January 1969
ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Notes held in the Banking Department	15,69,69,000	Gold Coin and Bullion :—	
		(a) Held in India	115,89,25,000
		(b) Held outside India	
		Foreign Securities	191,42,00,000
Notes in circulation	3344,49,13,000	TOTAL	307,31,25,000
		Rupee Coin	79,77,02,000
Total Notes issued	3360,18,82,000	Government of India Rupee Securities	2973,10,55,000
		Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper	
Total Liabilities	3360,18,82,000	Total Assets	3360,18,82,000

Dated the 22nd day of January, 1969.

(Sd.) L. K. JHA, Governor.

[No. F. 3(3)-BC/69.]
V. SWAMINATHAN, Under Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Office of the Controller of Capital Issues)

New Delhi, the 24th January, 1969

S.O. 391.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i), Section 6 of the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947 (29 of 1947) the Central Government hereby exempts the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd., from the provisions of Sections 3 and 5 of the said Act, in respect of issue of Promissory Notes of the value not exceeding D.M. 5,000,000 (Five Million Deutsche Marks) to be made by the said Corporation to Kreditanstalt Für Wiederaufbau of the Federal Republic of Germany in terms of the Loan Agreement, dated the 30th October, 1968, entered into between the said two parties.

[No. R.10-CCI/69.]

M. K. VENKATACHALAM,
Controller of Capital Issues.

COLLECTORATE OF CENTRAL EXCISE, CALCUTTA & ORISSA

CENTRAL EXCISE

Calcutta, the 30th December, 1968

S.O. 392.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by Rule 5 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I hereby cancel the Collectorate Notification No. 5/66 dated 15th October, 1966.

[No. 7/1968.]

CUSTOMS

Calcutta, the 14th January, 1969

S.O. 393.—I, Shri N. Mookherjee, Collector of Central Excise, Calcutta and Orissa Collectorate, Calcutta, hereby notify the following officers to exercise all the powers and functions under Section 106A of the Customs Act, 1962:—

All Officers in the State of Orissa of and above the rank of an Inspector of Central Excise.

[No. 1/1969.]

N. MOOKHERJEE, Collector.

CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE,

Poona, the 3rd January, 1969

S.O. 394.—In exercise the powers conferred on me by sec. 106A of the Customs Act, 1962 as introduced by the Customs (Amendment) Ordinance No. 1 of 1969, I, D.N. Lal, Collector of Customs, Poona hereby assign the powers specified in section of the Customs Act, 1962 mentioned in col. 2 of the table below to officers of Central Excise Collectorate, Poona, specified in col. No. 4 of the said table within their respective jurisdiction.

S.No.	Section	Nature of power assigned	To whom assigned
1	2	3	4
1	106A	To enter any intimated place of storage & to inspect goods and check accounts	All officers of C. Ex. of and above the rank of Inspectors.

[No. Cus. 1/69.]

D. N. LAL, Collector.

COLLECTORATE OF CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE—GOA

Panjim, the 3rd January, 1969

S.O. 395.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 106-A of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) read with clause 34 of section 2 of the said Act, I, G. S. Sawhney, Collector of Customs and Central Excise, Goa, hereby assign the functions under section 106-A of the said Act to the Officers of Customs specified in the schedule below:

I also authorise for the purposes of the said section the Officers specified in the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE

All Officers of or above the rank of Preventive Officer Grade II except Ministerial Officers.

[No. 2/1969.]

G. S. SAWHNEY, Collector.

THE MADRAS CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE

Madras, the 17th January, 1969

S.O. 396.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under the respective second provisos to Rules 15 and 16 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I hereby notify the areas shown in the appended schedule as sparse growing areas for purpose of Rules 15 and 16 of Central Excise Rules, 1944. In these areas persons cultivating coffee on land measuring not more than 4 acres shall be exempt from the provisions of Rule 15 and persons curing up to 25 kgs. shall be exempt from the provisions of Rule 16 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944 except that once in five years the persons growing and curing coffee in such areas within the above limits shall give the necessary declaration of growing and curing to the Range Officer concerned.

SCHEDULE

S. No.	Central Excise division	District	Taluk	Name of the locality declared as sparse growing area
1	2	3	4	5
1	Salem	Salem	Namakkal.	The following nadas of Koli Hills viz., Devanur, Thinnanur, Pirakarai, Chittur, Bail Nad, Valvanthi Nad, Guntur Nad, Sehur Nad, Valappur Nad, Thirappuli Nad, Edappuli Nad, Ariyur and Alathur.
2	Madras-II	(North Arcot District	Chengam.	Villages of Thenamalai Hills, viz., Palmarathur, Melsilambadi, Nelliveli, Padapanjamarathur, Puliyur, Melthathipathur, Kilthathapalli, Erukkampathur, Ainipathur, Perumutham, Chinnakipathur, Melapathur, Vannankuttai and Kilpathur.
3	Sivakasi	Ramanathapuram. Tirunelveli.	Tirupathur. Srivilliputhur. Tenkasi. Nanguneri.	Elagiri hills and Javadhi hills of Tirupathur taluk. Seithur Hills. Therkumalai Estate, Vizanthapudi Estate. Mahendragiri, Mahendragiri estate, Mancholai estate, Thirukarankudi.
		Kanyakumari.	Kalkulam.	Therkumalai, Kothanallur, Thirpaparapur, Mekkode, Ponmanai, Anandapur.

[C. No. V(b)15/8/64-CX. III.]
A. R. SHANMUGAM, Collector.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

TRADE AND MERCHANDISE MARKS

New Delhi, the 23rd January 1969

S.O. 397.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 133 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 (43 of 1958), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Trade and Merchandise Marks Rules, 1959, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely :—

1. These rules may be called the Trade and Merchandise Marks (Amendment) Rules, 1969.

2. In the Trade and Merchandise Marks Rules, 1959—

(a) in sub-rule (3) of rule 11, the words "and if sent through post shall be deemed to have been paid at the time when the money order or the properly addressed and pre-paid letter containing the postal order, or bank draft or cheque would be delivered in the ordinary course of post" shall be added at the end;

(b) in sub-rule (2) of rule 24, for the words "on the date on which the request to cause the search was made", the words "on the last of the dates on which the search was made" shall be substituted;

(c) in rule 29, for the words "the name of the applicant", the words "the name and address of the applicant together with the name and address of his agent, if any," shall be substituted;

(d) sub-rule (3) of rule 51 shall be omitted;

(e) in rule 82—

(1) clauses (d) and (e) of sub-rule (1) shall be omitted;

(2) in sub-rule (4), for the words "twelve months", the words "eighteen months" shall be substituted;

(f) in rule 83, for clauses (d) and (e), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(d) contain a condition that when the registered trade mark is used by the proposed registered user in relation to his goods other than goods for export, the mark shall be so described as clearly to indicate that it is being used only by way of permitted use";

(g) in clause (b) of sub-rule (3) of rule 116, for the words and figures "or before a notary of the country or place if the Central Government has recognised under section 14 of the Notaries Act, 1952, the notarial acts done by notaries, within such country or place", the words "or before a notary public, or before a judge or magistrate of the country or place" shall be substituted;

(h) in sub-rule (2) of rule 160, for the words "abnormally moist or over-conditioned or where the importer demands the test", the words "be adopted. Care shall be exercised in applying each method to select a portion", shall be substituted;

(i) in sub-rule (1) of rule 166, for the word "improper", the word "importer" shall be substituted;

(j) in the Second Schedule, in "Form TM-26", before the paragraph commencing with the words "The Office of the Trade Marks Registry has been entered", the following paragraph shall be inserted, namely:—

"The grounds of my (our) application are as follows:—

.....".

[No. 2(1)Com.Genl/TM/67.]

P. V. RAMASWAMY, Under Secy.

(Office of the Jt. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

(Central Licensing Area)

CANCELLATION ORDER

New Delhi, the 8th January 1969

S.O. 398.—M/s. Volga Footwear Dharampur Lodge, Subzi Mandi, Delhi were granted an import licence No. P/AU/1212100/C for Rs. 61,351/- on 30th March 1968 for the

import of Sulphonate Fish and Animal Oils etc. They have applied for a duplicate of Customs Purpose Copy of the said licence on the ground that the original Customs Purpose Copy of the licence has been lost or misplaced. It is further stated by them that the original licence was not registered with any customs house and has not been utilised at all.

In support of this contention the applicant has filed an affidavit. I am satisfied that the original Customs Purpose Copy of Licence No. P/AU/1212100/C dated 30th March 1968 has been lost, and direct that a duplicate licence should be issued to the applicant. The Original Customs Purpose Copy of licence is cancelled.

[No. Leather/11/J.M. 67/SC-III/CLA.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 17th January 1969

S.O. 399.—A licence No. P/SS/1573969/C, dated 6th September 1966 of the value of Rs. 77,096/- for import of B. B. Shell Casting (unmachined) was issued to M/s. Hindustan Steel Industries, 253, G. T. Road, Shahdara-Delhi subject to the conditions that all the items of the goods imported under it shall be used in the licence holder's factory but no portion thereof shall be sold to any other party or utilised or permitted to be used in any other manner.

2. Thereafter, a show cause notice No. H-17/67/ENF/CLA/1186 dated 6th May 1968 was issued asking them to show cause within 15 days as to why the said licence in their favour should not be cancelled on the ground that the Central Government is satisfied that the licence will not serve the purpose for which it was granted in terms of Clause 9, sub-clause (cc) of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955 as amended, as they had stopped manufacturing activity.

3. In response to the aforesaid show cause notice, M/s. Hindustan Steel Industries, 253, G. T. Road, Shahdara-Delhi by their letter dated 20th May, 1968 furnished explanation that they had suspended their manufacturing activity temporarily due to paucity of funds.

4. The undersigned has carefully examined the said representation and has come to the conclusion that the explanation given by the party is not based on facts.

5. Having regard to what has been stated in the preceeding paragraph, the undersigned is satisfied that the licence in question should be cancelled or otherwise rendered ineffective. Therefore, the undersigned, in exercise of the powers vested in him under Clause 9 sub-clause (cc) of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955 hereby cancel the licence No. P/SS/1573969/C dated 6th September 1966 for Rs. 77,096/- issued in favour of M/s. Hindustan Steel Industries, 253, G. T. Road, Shahdara-Delhi-32.

[No. H-17/67/ENF/CLA/10634.]

S.O. 400.—Licences Nos. (1) P/SS/1611512/C, dated 11th June 1968 of the value of Rs. 10,000/- for import of Nickel and (2) P/SS/1611513/C dated 11th June 1968 of the value of Rs. 5,915/- for import of Nickel, were issued to M/s. Ferrite India, 6, Industrial Area, Faridabad subject to the condition that all the items of the goods imported under these licences shall be used only in the licence holder's factory but no portion thereof shall be sold to any other party or utilised or permitted to be used in any other manner.

2. Thereafter, a show cause notice No. F-2/68/ENF/CLA/9663 dated 18th December 1968 was issued asking them to show cause within 15 days as to why the said licences in their favour should not be cancelled on the ground that the Central Government is satisfied that the licences will not serve the purpose for which these were granted in terms of Clause 9, sub-clause (cc) of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955 as amended.

3. In response to the aforesaid show cause notice, M/s. Ferrite India, 6, Industrial Area, Faridabad furnished no reply and the said show cause notice has come back undelivered with the remarks of the Postal Authorities "Firm closed".

4. Having regard to what has been stated in the preceeding paragraph, the undersigned is satisfied that the licences in question should be cancelled or otherwise rendered ineffective. Therefore, the undersigned, in exercise of the powers vested in him under Clause 9 sub-clause (cc) of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955 hereby cancel the licences No. (1) P/SS/1611512/C dated 11th June 1968 and (2) P/SS/1611513/C dated 11th June 1968 issued in favour of M/s. Ferrite India, 6, Industrial Area, Faridabad.

[No. F. 2/68/ENF/CLA/10590.]

J. S. BEDI.

Jt. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 2nd December 1968

S.O. 401.—In line 3 in this office order of even No. dated 19th September 1968 relating to Cancellation of licence P/D/216491 dated 3rd August 1968 issued in favour of M/s. Mysore Acetate and Chemicals Co. Ltd., Bangalore :—

For

Rs. 5,00,000/-

Read

Rs. 50,00,000/-

[No. Plastic/397/67-68/R.M.6/1289.]

G. S. SHARMA,

Dy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports
for Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS

New Delhi, the 6th January 1969

S.O. 402.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (4) of section 8 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 (74 of 1956), the Central Government hereby authorises Shri M. V. S. Prasada Rau, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, to sign the certificate referred to in the said clause, in respect of goods sold to the Central Government during the period from the 1st January, 1957 to the 14th October, 1959 (both days inclusive), for the purposes of the body set up in pursuance of the resolution of the Government, No. 22/29/55-ONG, dated the 14th August, 1956.

[No. 23/95/68-ONG.]

K. G. PARANJPE, Dy. Secy.

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 1969

एस० ओ० 403.—केन्द्रीय विकास कर अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 74) की धारा 8 की उप-धारा (4) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसार सरकार के संकल्प संख्या 22/29-55-ओ० एन० जी दिनांक 14 अगस्त, 1956 के अनुसार स्थापित निकाय के उद्देश्यों के लिए, 1 जनवरी, 1957 से 14 अक्टूबर, 1959 (दोनों दिन शामिल) की अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार को बेचे गये माल के बारे में, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त खण्ड में उल्लिखित प्रमाण-पत्रों पर हस्ताक्षर करने के लिए पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में भारत सरकार के अवर सचिव श्री एम० वी० प्रसादराव को एतद् द्वारा प्राधिकृत करती है।

[संख्या 23/95/68-ओ० एन० जी०.]

के० जी० परांजपे, उप सचिव।

New Delhi, the 17th January 1969

S.O. 404.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum from the drill sites well No. 80 to GGS-II in the Kalol Oil Field, in Gujarat State, Pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission and that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed thereto.

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (i) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), The Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, at Western Region, Shed No. 27, Makarpura Road, Near Central Workshop, Baroda-4, in the office of the Gujarat Pipelines (Oil & Natural Gas Commission), Baroda. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

(Laying pipeline from well No. K-80 to G.G.S.-II)

State.—Gujarat		Distt.—Mehsana	Taluka.—Kalol		
Village	Sl. No.	Hecater	Are.	P. Are.	
Sertha	1215	0	10	25	

[No. 20/3/67-IOC/Lab.]

S.O. 405.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum from the GGS No. 2 to Junction Point near turning point K.2, in the Kaira District, in Gujarat State. Pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission and that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed thereto.

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (i) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), The Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, at Western Region, Shed No. 27, Makarpura Road, Near Central Workshop, Baroda-4, in the office of the Gujarat Pipelines (Oil & Natural Gas Commission), Baroda. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Laying pipe line from G.G.S. No. 2 to Junction Point near turning point K. 2).

State.—Gujarat		Distt.—Kaira	Taluka.—Matar.		
Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are.	P. Are.	
Kathawada	146	0	4	19	
"	145/3	0	4	22	
"	145/1	0	0	92	
"	168/2	0	8	37	
"	168/21	0	11	04	
"	170	0	0	45	
"	169	0	14	86	
"	258	0	15	24	
"	259	0	9	52	
"	262/4	0	0	36	
"	262/2	0	0	45	
"	257/2	0	2	92	
"	262/3	0	2	32	
"	263/3	0	3	49	

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are.	P.	Are.
Kathawada	263/1	0	3		30
"	263/2	0	4		27
"	264/1	0	1		75
"	268/3	0	21		63
"	269/1	0	10		48
"	269/2	0	12		23
"	269/3	0	6		74
"	270	0	3		04
"	V. P. Road	0	4		57
"	289	0	7		79
"	288/3	0	0		41
"	290	0	10		12
"	294/2	0	4		41
"	294/3	0	3		81
"	295/1	0	11		43
"	295/2	0	9		76
"	300/6	0	6		62
"	300/7	0	0		75
"	300/5	0	27		40
"	308/5	0	12		94
"	308/4	0	13		15
"	306/1	0	0		83
"	306/2	0	1		63
"	306/3	0	4		46
"	Road	0	7		24
"	305/2	0	3		62
"	305/1	0	3		85

[No. 29(7)/68-IOC/Lab.]

S.O. 406.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Ankleshwar Oil Field in Gujarat State to Baroda in Gujarat State, Pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission and that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed thereto.

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (i) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), The Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the said pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, at Shed No. 27, Western Region, Near Central Workshop, Makarpura Road, Baroda-4, in the office of the Gujarat Pipelines Project (Oil & Natural Gas Commission), Baroda. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

State.—Gujarat	Distt.—Broach	Taluka.—Ankleshwar			
Village	S. No.	Hactare	Are.	P.	Are.
Ankleshwar	260	0	14		33
Adol	354/2	0	1		94

[No. 31(38)/63-ONG/Lab.(Vol. 4.)]

S.O. 407.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum from the GGS I to C.T.F. in the Kaira District, in Gujarat State. Pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission and that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed thereto.

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (i) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), The Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the said pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, at Western Region, Shed No. 27, Makarpura Road, Near Central Workshop, Baroda-4, in the office of the Gujarat Pipelines (Oil & Natural Gas Commission), Baroda. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

(Laying Collector Pipe line from GGS.I to C.T.F.)

State.—Gujarat	Distt.—Kaira	Taluka.—Matar			
Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are.	P. Are.	
Nawagam	863	0	25	89	
"	859/2	0	0	62	
"	V. P. Road	0	2	51	
"	161	0	0	55	
"	162/3	0	7	61	
"	163/A/5	0	1	49	
"	157	0	1	76	
"	154	0	11	04	
"	155	0	13	32	
"	186	0	4	26	
"	1000	0	15	99	
"	999/2	0	0	87	
"	998/4	0	3	04	
"	998/1	0	0	40	
"	998/5	0	1	27	
"	998/3	0	9	14	
"	998/2	0	7	48	
"	995/2	0	0	78	
"	996	0	7	42	
"	993	0	0	44	
"	992/1	0	6	09	
"	992/2	0	9	90	
"	986	0	1	20	
"	989	0	9	56	
"	988	0	3	52	
"	970/1	0	17	42	
"	971/2	0	3	81	
"	971/1	0	0	36	
"	974	0	13	15	
"	973	0	20	93	
"	963	0	0	60	
"	962	0	9	42	
"	957/2	0	0	75	
"	964	0	9	41	
"	956	0	3	62	
"	955	0	9	81	
"	954	0	16	03	
"	880	0	24	38	
"	879	0	25	64	
"	872	0	14	91	
"	871	0	17	32	
"	V. P. Road	0	2	66	
"	870	0	6	09	
"	869	0	5	41	

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are.	P. Are.
Kathawada	456	0	9	66
"	457	0	2	18
"	458	0	8	91
"	455/p	0	6	97
"	455/p	0	13	58
"	305/1	0	6	07
"	305/2	0	6	85
"	305/4	0	10	29
"	304/2	0	7	43
"	304/1	0	0	55

[No. 29(7)/68-IOC/Lab.]

New Delhi, the 20th January 1969

S.O. 408.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum from the Well No. 1 to C.T.F. side in the Kalol Oil Field, in Gujarat State, Pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission and that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed thereto.

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (i) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any Person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the said Pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, at Western Region, Shed No. 27, Makarpura Road, Near Central Workshop, Baroda-4 in the Office of the Gujarat Pipelines (Oil and Natural Gas Commission), Baroda. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

(Laying Pipeline (Collector line) from well No. 1 to C.T.F. Side.)

State—Gujarat	Distt.—Gandhinagar	Taluka—Gandhinagar
Village	Survey No.	Hectare Are. P. Are.
Sertha	729/2	0 8 29
"	730/3	0 23 65
"	Village Panchayat Road	0 4 34
"	338/2	0 9 10
"	338/1	0 7 68
"	338/3	0 14 76
"	337	0 9 30
"	335/3	0 5 86
"	335/1	0 6 66
"	335/2	0 8 24
"	V.P. Cart Track etc.	0 12 03
"	4	0 25 69
"	5/2	0 4 45
"	6/2	0 22 76
"	7/2	0 1 00
"	8/2	0 3 04
"	8/3	0 15 57
"	8/1	0 14 76
"	1375/2	0 0 50
"	1375/1	0 28 93
"	1375/4	0 6 27
"	1375/1	0 27 26
"	1375/2	0 1 50
"	1374	0 2 52

[No. 20/3/67-IOC/Lab.]

New Delhi, the 21st January 1969

S.O. 409.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals S.O. No. 3196 dated the 22nd August, 1968 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (Act 50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the Right of User in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the Right of User in the said lands shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of the publication of this declaration, in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission, free of all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Kalol—Koysli via Navagam Crude Pipeline

State—Gujarat				Distt.—Ahmedabad		Taluka—City	
Village				Survey No.	Hectare	Are.	P. Are.
Ghatlodia	.	.	.	180	0	3	68
"	.	.	.	178/1	0	2	38
"	.	.	.	178/2	0	1	71
"	.	.	.	181	0	7	58
"	.	.	.	177/2	0	22	69
"	.	.	.	175/1	0	11	64
"	.	.	.	175/2	0	11	95
"	.	.	.	173	0	12	26
"	.	.	.	171	0	14	09
"	.	.	.	V. P. Road	0	0	43
Chandlodia	.	.	.	V. P. Road	0	0	43
"	.	.	.	174	0	21	46
"	.	.	.	167/9	0	14	02
"	.	.	.	167/8	0	0	60
"	.	.	.	167/5	0	10	98
"	.	.	.	166	0	1	33
"	.	.	.	167/2	0	3	21
"	.	.	.	167/3	0	15	94
"	.	.	.	162	0	7	35
"	.	.	.	158	0	9	81
"	.	.	.	159	0	4	90
"	.	.	.	160	0	0	60
"	.	.	.	194	0	29	44
"	.	.	.	195	0	0	60
"	.	.	.	V. P. Road	0	2	14
"	.	.	.	202	0	12	87
"	.	.	.	201	0	14	0

[No. 20/3/67-IOC/Lab.]

S.O. 410.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that the transport of Petroleum from the drill sites well No. KAO 32 to well No. KIC 113 in the (Kalol) Oil Field, in Gujarat State, Pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission and that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed thereto.

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), The Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, at Western Region, Shed No. 27, Makarpur Road, Near Central Workshop, Baroda-4, in the office of the Gujarat Pipelines (Oil & Natural Gas Commission), Baroda. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

(Laying Pipeline from well No. KAO (32) to Well No. KIC (113).

State—Gujarat	Distt.—Mehsana	Taluka—Kadi		
Village	S. No.	Hectare	Are.	P. Are.
Ambavpura	78/9	0	4	75
”	83	0	4	75
”	78/9	0	17	29

[No. 20/3/67-IOC/Lab.]

L. M. SAHAI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS

(Department of Iron and Steel)

New Delhi, the 20th January 1969

S.O. 411.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) the Central Government hereby makes the following Order further to amend the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956, namely:—

1. (1) This Order may be called the Iron and Steel (Control) Amendment Order, 1968.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956 in clause 13,—

(a) in the opening paragraph, the words "which have arisen or are likely to arise under authorisations to acquire duly issued under this part" shall be omitted;

(b) in sub-clause (b), after the word "manufacture", the words "and despatch" shall be inserted.

[No. SC(I)-4(5)/68.]

C. A. NAIR, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Department of Industrial Development)

New Delhi, the 18th January 1969

S.O. 412.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 (XXXVI of 1952) and rule 13 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules 1955, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Industry No. S.O. 3056, dated 15th October, 1966, the Central Government, in consultation with the Indian Standards Institution, hereby directs that any powers exercisable by the said Institution under clause (e) of Section 3 of the said Act, shall be exercisable also by the Director of Cottage and Small Scale Industries, Government of West Bengal, in relation to the following articles/class of articles manufactured within the State of West Bengal, namely;

- (i) Locks,
- (ii) Cutlery,
- (iii) Sports goods,
- (iv) Leather (Footwear),
- (v) Silk Woven fabrics,
- (vi) Printed textiles,
- (vii) Inks, and
- (viii) Builder's hardware.

[No. F.39/43/PP&D/68.]

HARGUNDAS, Under Secy.

औद्योगिक बिहात तथा उद्योग-कार्य संचालन

(औद्योगिक बिहात विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 1969

एत० ओ० 413.—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणीकरण चिह्न) अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 36 वां) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) तथा भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणीकरण चिह्न) नियम, 1955 के नियम 13 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, तथा भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व उद्योग मन्त्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० एस० ओ० 3056 दिनांक 15 अक्टूबर, 1966 का निग्रहण करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय मानक संस्था के परामर्श से एतद्वारा यह निदेश देती है कि उपर्युक्त अधिनियम के खण्ड 3 की धारा (ऊ) के अन्तर्गत उपरोक्त संस्था द्वारा प्रयुक्त की जाने वाली सभी शक्तियां, पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में निमित होने वाली निम्नलिखित वस्तुओं/वस्तुओं के हिस्सों के सम्बन्ध में पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के कुटीर एवम् लघु उद्योग निदेशक द्वारा भी प्रयुक्त की जा सकेंगी, अर्थात् :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) ताले | (2) कांटे—छुरियां |
| (3) खेलने की वस्तुएं | (4) चमड़ा (चमड़े के जूते) |
| (5) रेशम से बुने गये वस्त्र | (6) प्रिन्ट किये हुए कपड़े |
| (7) स्याही, तथा | (8) वैल्विंग के लिए लोहे के सामान |

[नं० एफ० 39(43) पी० पी० एण्ड डी०/68.]

हरगुनदास, अव्वर सचिव ।

(Department of Industrial Development)

New Delhi, the 23rd January, 1969

S.O. 414/IDRA/6/2/69.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1951 (65 of 1951), read with rule 5(1) of the Development Council (Procedural) Rules, 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints, till the 16th August, 1970, Dr. P. C. Bhatia, 12 Sadar Thana Road, Delhi to be a member of the Development Council for the scheduled industries engaged in the manufacture or production of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals established by the Order of the Government of India in this Ministry's Order No. S.O. IDRA/6/6/68 dated the 17th August, 1968 as amended by this Ministry's Order No. S.O. IDRA/6/10/68, dated the 2nd November, 1968 and directs that the following amendment shall be made in the said Order, namely:—

In the said Order, after entry No. 29, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“30. Dr. P. C. Bhatia,
12 Sadar Thana Road,
Delhi.”

[No. 13(1)/68-L.C.]

R. C. SETHI, Under Secy.

(Department of Industrial Development)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 23rd January 1969

S.O. 415.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Industries Development and Regulations Act, 1951 (65 of 1951) read with Rules 2, 4 and 5 of the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules, 1952, the Central Government hereby establishes a Development Council for the scheduled industries engaged in the manufacture or production of Textile Machinery. The Council shall consist of the following members, whose tenure of appointment will be for a period of two years, with effect from the date of this Order :—

Development Council for Textile Machinery Industry:—

1. Shri G. K. Devarajulu, Lakshmi Machine Works Ltd.; Coimbatore.—Chairman.
2. Shri Prabhu V. Mehta, Calico Industrial Engineers, Bombay.

3. Shri S. K. Bose, Machinery Manufacturers Corporation Ltd., Calcutta.
 4. Shri L. T. Gholap, Chairman, Textile Machinery Manufacturers Association, Bombay.
 5. Shri J. C. Kulkarni, President, Association of Merchants and Manufacturers of Textile Stores and Machinery, India; Bombay.
 6. Shri R. K. Saboo, Groz Beckert Saboo Ltd., Chandigarh.
 7. Shri S. A. Kher, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad.
 8. Shri Shantilal Mehta, Paragaon Textile Mills, Bombay.
 9. Shri Tej Kumar Sethi, Vinod Mills, Ujjain.
 10. Shri G. K. Singhania, Raymond Woollen Mills, Bombay.
 11. Mr. W. Luney, Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Private Ltd., Calcutta.
 12. Shri M. Somappa, Yemmiganur, Adoni Taluk, Kurnool Distt. (Andhra Pradesh).
 13. Dr. P. C. Mehta, Director, Ahmedabad Textile Industries' Research Association, Ahmedabad.
 14. Shri I. B. Dutt, Industrial Adviser, Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.
 15. Shri K. K. Chatterjee, Industrial Adviser, Office of the Jute Commissioner, Calcutta.
 16. Shri G. N. Mehra, Deputy Secretary, Department of Industrial Development, Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs, New Delhi.
 17. Shri K. Srinivasan, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi.
 18. Dr. U. Bhattacharya, Director, Textile Machinery, Officer of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.
2. The functions of the Development Council are these enumerated in the Second Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.
3. Dr. U. Bhattacharya, Director, Textile Machinery, Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, is hereby appointed to carry on the functions of the Secretary to the said Development Council.

[No. 2-49/68-MEI.]

M. V. SUBRAHMANYAN, Joint Secy.

(प्रौद्योगिक विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 23 जनवरी 1969

एल० प्रो० 416.—उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 65) की धारा 6 के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा विकास परिषद् (कार्यनिधि संबंधी) नियम, 1952 के नियम 2, 4 और 5 के साथ पढ़ते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा सूती कपड़ा मशीनों के निर्माण में लगे अनुसूचित उद्योग के लिए एक विकास परिषद् की स्थापना करती है। इस परिषद् के निम्नलिखित सदस्य होंगे जिनकी नियुक्ति की अवधि इस आदेश से दो वर्षों के लिए होगी :—

सूती कपड़ा मशीन उद्योग का विकास परिषद्

1. श्री जी० के० देवारुजुलू,
लक्ष्मी मशीन वर्क्स लि०,
कोयम्बटूर।
2. श्री प्रभु बी० मेहता,
केलिको इण्डस्ट्रियल इंजीनियर्स
बम्बई।

3. श्री एस० के० बोस,
मशीनरी मैनुफैक्चर्स कारपोरेशन लि०,
कलकत्ता ।
4. श्री एल० टी० घोलाप,
अध्यक्ष, टेक्सटाइल मशीनरी मैनुफैक्चर्स एसोसिएशन,
बम्बई ।
5. श्री जे० सी० कुलकर्णी,
अध्यक्ष, एसोसिएशन आफ मर्चेन्ट्स, एण्ड मैनुफैक्चरर्स
आफ टेक्सटाइल्स स्टोर्स एंड मशीनरी, इंडिया,
बम्बई ।
6. श्री आर० के० साबू,
ग्रेज वेवर्ट साबू लि०,
चंडीगढ़ ।
7. श्री एस० ए० खेर,
केलिको मिल्स,
अहमदाबाद ।
8. श्री शान्ती लाल मेहता,
पेरागान टेक्सटाइल्स मिल्स,
बम्बई ।
9. श्री तेज कुमार सेठी,
विनोद मिल्स,
उज्जैन ।
10. श्री जी० के० सिद्धानिया,
रेमंड बूनेन मिल्स,
बम्बई ।
11. श्री डब्ल्यू लूनी,
लगन जूट मशीनरी कं० प्राइवेट लि०,
कलकत्ता ।
12. श्री एम० एस० सोमप्पा,
येम्मागनूर, अडोमी तालुक,
जिला कुरनूल (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) ।
13. डा० पी० सी० मेहता,
निदेशक, अहमदाबाद टेक्सटाइल इण्ड० रिसर्च एसोसिएशन,
अहमदाबाद ।
14. श्री आई० बी० दत्त,
औद्योगिक सलाहकार, टेक्सटाइल कमिशनर का कार्यालय
बम्बई ।

13. श्री के० के० चटर्जी,
औद्योगिक सलाहकार, जूट कमिशनर का कार्यालय,
कलकत्ता ।

16. श्री जी० एन० मेहरा,
उप-सचिव,
औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्रालय,
नई दिल्ली ।

17. श्री के० श्रीनिवासन,
उप-सचिव,
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय,
नई दिल्ली ।

18. डा० यू० भट्टाचार्य, निदेशक,
टेक्सटाइल मशीनरी, टेक्सटाइल कमिशनर का कार्यालय,
बम्बई ।

2. विकास परिषद् के वही कार्य होंगे जो उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधि-
नियम, 1951 की दूसरी अनुसूची में उल्लिखित हैं ।

3. एतद्वारा टेक्सटाइल कमिशनर का कार्यालय, बम्बई के टेक्सटाइल मशीनरी
निदेशक, डा० यू० भट्टाचार्य को उपर्युक्त विकास परिषद् के सचिव का कार्य करने के लिए
नियुक्त किया जाता है ।

[सं० 2-49-68-एम० ई० आई०.]

भार० वी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्, संयुक्त सचिव ।

(Department of Industrial Development)

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 7th November 1968

S.O. 417.—In the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Department of Industrial Development) Order No. S.O. 274/IDRA dated the 8th January, 1968, published in the Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1968, as amended by Corrigendum dated the 8th July, 1968.

For

Read

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Shri C.H. Choksey, M/s. Aslan Paints
(India) Private Ltd., 25, Dalal Street,
Bombay-1 B.R. | 1. Shri C.H. Choksey, 'NIRMAL' 5th
Floor, Nariman Point, Bombay-20 B.R. |
| 11. Shri M.A. Wadud, M/s. Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay-1. | 11. Shri M.A. Wadud, Director-in-Charge,
M/s. Tata Industries Private Ltd.,
Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort,
Bombay-1. |
| 24. A representative to be nominated by the Development Commissioner, SSI, New Delhi. | 24. Shri B.V. Krishnamurthy, Hony. General Secretary, C/o the Mysore State Soap Manufacturer's Association, Shanker Mutt Compound, Chikkara Garde Bangalore-4. |
| 25. A representative of the CSIR, New Delhi. | 25. Dr. R.B. Mitra, Scientist, National Chemical Laboratory, Poona. |

For

7. A representative of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Directorate of Sugar & Vanaspati)

Read

27. Shri F.G.T. Menezes, Director (Vanaspati), Dte. of Sugar and Vanaspati Jamnagar House, New Delhi.

[No. 24(6)/66-LI(I).]

A. P. SARWAN, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Industrial Development)

(Indian Standards Institution)

New Delhi, the 20th January 1969

S.O. 418.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955, as amended from time to time, it is, hereby, notified that the Institution have, during the quarter ending 31 December 1968, recognized Japan Industrial Standard B 6157: 1961 as IS:4816-1968 Indian Standard specification for permanent magnetic chucks.

[No. CMD/13:3.]

(Dr. A. K. Gupta, Dy. Director General.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 17th January 1969

S.O. 419.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5(1) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and sub-rule (3) of rule 8 read with sub-rule 2 of rule 9 of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1958, the Central Government hereby appoints, after consultation with the Central Board of Film Censors, Smt. Subhadra Kapadia as a member of the Advisory Panel of the said Board at Calcutta with immediate effect.

[No. 11/1/68-F(C).]

H. B. KANSAL, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING & SUPPLY

(Department of Works & Housing)

New Delhi, the 20th January 1969

S.O. 420.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958 (32 of 1958), the Central Government hereby appoints the officers mentioned in column (1) of the Table below, being gazetted officers of the Government, to be Estate Officers for the purposes of the said Act and the said Officers shall exercise all the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed, on Estate Officers by or under the said Act within the local limits of their respective jurisdictions in respect of the public premises specified in the corresponding entries in column (2) of the said Table.

TABLE

Name and Designation of the Officer (1)	Category of public premises (2)
1. Shri R.N. Bansal, Executive Officer, Delhi Development Authority.	Premises belonging to the Delhi Development Authority
2. Shri Bansi Dhar, Executive Officer, Delhi Development Authority.	whether such premises are in the possession of, or leased out by the said Authority or the premises belonging to the Central Government placed at the disposal of the Delhi Development Authority in accordance with the provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

[No. F. 21011(4)/66-Pol. IV.]

T.K. BALASUBRAMANIAN, Under Secy.

(Department of Works & Housing)

New Delhi, the 21st January 1969

S.O. 421.—In pursuance of the provisions of rule 45 of the Fundamental Rules, the President hereby directs that the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963, as extended to the General Pool Residences in Calcutta and for the time being force, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the allotment of Government residences in the Press Pool at Santragchi, Calcutta and that the said rules shall have effect in their application to the said Press Pool, subject to the following modifications, namely:—

In the said rules,—

- (i) for the words "eligible offices who are required to reside on duty in Delhi with the Government of India or the Delhi Administration" appearing in the heading under 'Division XXVI-B', the words "the Government of India Press, Santragchi, Calcutta" shall be substituted;
- (ii) in S.R.-317-B-1—
 - (a) in sub-rule (1), for the words "General Pool", the words "Press Pool" shall be substituted;
 - (b) For sub-rule (2) the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—
 "(2) They shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from the 1st June, 1968.";
- (iii) in S.R.-317-B-2, for clause (e), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—
 '(e) "eligible office" means any Section or Wing of the Government of India Press, Santragchi, Calcutta.';
- (iv) in S.R.-317-B-4, in sub-rule (4), for the words "under these rules", the words "under the rules applicable to them" shall be substituted.

[No. F. 12033(1)/68-Pol.II.]

T. K. BALASUBRAMANIAN,

Dy. Director of Estates & *Ex-officio* Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

New Delhi, the 17th January 1969

S.O. 422.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (54 of 1948) and in partial modification of the notification No. EL. II-28(15)/67, dated the 31st October, 1967, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri K. A. Dave, Member, Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing) as a Member of the Central Electricity Authority *vice* Shri V. Venugopalan.

[No. EL. II-28(15)/67.]

S. NARAYANASWAMY, Under Secy.

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 23rd January 1969

S.O. 423.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of Rule 433 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, the Central Government hereby directs that the provision of—

- (i) Rule 118(a),
- (ii) Rule 119(1)(a), and
- (iii) Rule 123(7)

of the said Rules shall be relaxed in respect of the use of the following apparatus in conjunction with one number Model 40R 3.3 KV Bucyrus Erie, American make, Blast Hole drill, serial No.12873.

- (1) One set of 6.2 KV grade 50 amps capacity totally enclosed cartridge fuses for controlling 3.3 KV supply to the drill machine.
- (2) One 7.5 KV 600 amps Oil circuit breaker Sl. No. SO29B8891.
- (3) One 250 H.P., 3.3 KV Induction motor serial No. S66F40752.

- (4) One 7½ KVA, 3.6 KV/120 volts lighting transformer model No. 9T24Y512 with mid point of 120 volts system earthed.
- (5) One length of 330 metres 3.3 KV grade 25 sq. m.m., 4 core round flexible trailing cable tinned copper wires, VIK insulated, PCP sheathed, overall taped, armoured with galvanised steel wires and again sheathed overall with PCP, conforming to BS 1116-1956.

in the open cast mine at Bailadila Iron Ore Project of Messrs National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., to the extent that (1) in relaxation of Rule 118(a), the portable motor of the drill may be used at 3.3 KV, (2) in relaxation of Rule 119(1)(a), one 7½ KVA, 3.6 KV/120 volts lighting transformer with its associated equipment using energy at high voltage may not be a fixed apparatus as being installed on portable drill moving from place to place, and (3) in relaxation of Rule 123(7), the flexible cable not exceeding 330 metres in length may be used with the portable machine and that the relaxation shall be subject to the following conditions :—

- (1) The 3.3 KV supply to the flexible cable should be provided with earth leakage protection.
- (2) The over current trips of the circuit breaker controlling 3.3 KV supply to the flexible cable shall be in keeping with the rating of the 3.3 KV motor driving the generator set, installed in the portable machine.
- (3) The installation and wirings inside the drill shall comply with the relevant provisions of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, in particular, Rules 115—117, 121 and 125.
- (4) The flexible trailing cable should be connected to the electricity supply system and the machine by properly constructed connector boxes or totally enclosed safe attachments.
- (5) Short lengths of single core 4.0 KV grade 14 sq. m.m. unarmoured cables used for interconnection between 3.3 KV oil circuit breaker and cartridge fuses, between 3.3 KV oil circuitbreaker and 250 H.P. 3.3 KV induction motor and also for other similar purposes inside the shovel shall be securely enclosed to protect them from mechanical damage and to prevent access to the same by unauthorised persons.
- (6) The drill machine along with the flexible trailing cable shall be worked and handled with due care so to avoid danger arising out of any electrical defect or in the use. The insulation resistance of the high voltage circuit including the driving motor, shall at no time be less than 10 megohms.
- (7) The Operators of the drill shall be trained and authorised for operating the drill with competency and due care to avoid danger.

Provided that the aforesaid relaxation shall be valid for such time as the said machine is in use in the mine and due information shall be given to the Central Government through the Deputy Director of Mines Safety (Electrical-Headquarters), Dhanbad, as soon as the machine is taken out of the mine.

[No. EL-II-6(6)/68(i).]

S.O. 424.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of Rule 133 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 the Central Government hereby directs that the provision of—

- (i) Rule 119(1)(a),
- (ii) Rule 119(2)
- (iii) Rule 116(1)
- (iv) Rule 130, and
- (v) Rule 123(7)

of the said Rules shall be relaxed in respect of the use of the following apparatus in conjunction with 4 Nos. American make Bucyrus Erie Model 30-R electrically operated blast hole drills, Sl. Nos. 128666, 128667, 128668 and 128669, each unit having—

- (1) One set of 3 pole 4.8 KV, 200 amps disc type isolating switch.
- (2) One set of 5.2KV, 100 amps drop out type cartridge fuses.
- (3) 3 Nos. 75 KVA each single phase, 3.6KV/480 volts transformers, G.E.C. U.S.A. make serial Nos. 588553/54/55, connected in delta/delta on high voltage and low voltage sides, and

- (4) One length of 330 metres, 3.3 KV, 16 sq. m.m., 4 core round flexible trailing cable, tinned copper wires V.I.R. insulated PCP sheathed overall taped armoured with galvanised steel wires and again sheathed overall with PCP, conforming to BSS 1116—1956,

In the open cast mines at Bailadila Iron Ore Project of M/s. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., to the extent that (1) in relaxation of Rule 119(1)(a), 3 Nos. 75 KVA 3.6KV/480 volts, single phase auxilliary transformers for power supply to motors with its associated equipment using energy at high voltage may not be fixed apparatus as being installed on portable drill moving from place to place, the same having a portable sense, (2) in relaxation of Rule 119(2) and Rule 130, three Nos. 75KVA, 3.6KV/480 volts, single phase auxilliary transformers connected in delta on high voltage and low voltage sides may not have the neutral point of their secondary connected to earth, (3) in relaxation of Rule 116(1), earth fault detectors or recorders may not be provided in the 480 volts system of the drill, the power system used being ungrounded, (4) in relaxation of Rule 123(7) the flexible cable not exceeding 330 metres in length may be, used with the portable machine and that the relaxation shall be subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) The 3.3KV supply to the flexible cable should be provided with earth leakage protection.
- (2) The over current trips of the circuit breaker controlling 3.3KV supply to the flexible cable shall be in keeping with the rating of the auxilliary transformer, installed in the portable machine.
- (3) The installation and wirings inside the drill shall comply with the relevant provisions of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, in particular Rules 115-117, 121 and 125.
- (4) The flexible trailing cable should be connected to the electric supply system and the machine by properly constructed connector boxes or totally enclosed safe attachments.
- (5) Single core 5000 volts grade rubber insulated cable used for inter-connection between 3.3KV isolating switches and the cartridge fuses and for supplying 3.3.KV energy to the primary side of 75KVA Auxilliary transformers shall be securely enclosed to protect them from mechanical damage and to prevent access to the same by unauthorised persons.
- (6) The drill machine along with the flexible trailing cable shall be worked and handled with due care so as to avoid danger arising out of any electrical defect or in the use. The insulation resistance of the High voltage circuit including the Auxilliary transformer, shall at no time be less than 10 megohms.
- (7) The Operators of the Drill shall be trained and authorised for operating the drill with competency and due care to avoid danger.

Provided that the aforesaid relaxation shall be valid for such time as the said machine is in use in the mine and due information shall be given to the Central Government through the Deputy Director of Mines Safety (Electrical-Headquarters), Dhanbad, as soon as the machine is taken out of the mine.

[No. EL.II-6(6)/68-(ii).]

M. RAMANATHAN,
Deputy Director (Power).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

(P. & T. Board)

New Delhi, the 20th January 1969

S.O. 425.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (6 of 1898), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Indian Post Office (Second Amendment) Rules, 1969.

2. In clause (b) of rule 183 of the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, for the words "Nagpur, Punjab", the words "Nagpur, North Bengal, Punjab" shall be substituted.

[No. 24/1/68-CI.]

V. E. ARUNACHALAM,
Director Postal Technical

(P. & T. Board)

New Delhi, the 22nd January 1969

S.O. 426.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies the 1st March, 1969 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Bulandshahr Telephone Exchange in U.P. Circle.

[No. 5/1/69-PHB(5).]

New Delhi, the 24th January 1969

S.O. 427.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627, dated 8th March, 1960, the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies the 11th February, 1969 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Najafgarh Telephone Exchange, Delhi Telephone District.

[No. 5-3/69-PH(3).]

D. R. BAHL,
Assistant Director General (PHB).

संचार विभाग

(डाक-तार बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 22 जनवरी 1969

एन० ओ० 428.—स्थायी आदेश क्रमसंख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गये 1951 के भारतीय तार नियमों के नियम 434 के खण्ड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महानिदेशक ने बुलन्दशहर टेलीफोन केन्द्र में 1-3-69 से प्रमापित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[सं० 5-1/69 पी० एच० बी० (5).]

नई दिल्ली, 24 जनवरी 1969

एन० ओ० 429.—स्थायी आदेश क्रमसंख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किये गये 1951 के भारतीय तार नियमों के नियम 434 के खण्ड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महानिदेशक ने नजफगढ़ टेलीफोन केन्द्र में 11-2-1969 से प्रमापित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[सं० 5-3/69 पी० एच० बी० (2).]

डी० आर० बहल,

सहायक महानिदेशक (पी० एच० बी०)।

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 21st January 1969

S.O. 430.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and (2) of section 7 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 2652, dated the 24th August, 1966, namely:—

In the said Order the word and figure "No. 2", shall be omitted.

[No. F.1/84/65-LRI.]

New Delhi, the 24th January 1969

S.O. 431.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of Shri R. P. Bartaria, Arbitrator, in the industrial dispute between the management of Messrs. Bikaner Gypsum Limited and their workmen represented by Gypsum Mine Workers Union, Bikaner, which was received by the Central Government on the 15th January, 1969.

BEFORE SHRI R. P. BARTARIA, ARBITRATOR

Arbitration in the Industrial Dispute

BETWEEN

M/s. Bikaner Gypsum Ltd., Bikaner

AND

Their workmen represented by the Gypsum Mine Workers Union, Bikaner

PRESENT:—

Shri R. P. Bartaria, Arbitrator,

APPEARANCES:

For M/s. Bikaner Gypsum Ltd.—Shri A. K. Mukherjee, Personnel Manager, M/s. Bikaner Gypsum Ltd., Bikaner.

For the workman—Dr. Jawaharlal Ajmani, an Officer of the Union, and, Shri V. N. Gupta, General Secretary of the Gypsum Mine Workers Union, Bikaner.

INDUSTRY: Gypsum Mines.

STATE: Rajasthan.

Dated Ajmer, the 9th January 1969

AWARD

By an agreement under Section 10-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 made between the workmen represented by the Gypsum Mine Workers Union, Bikaner (hereinafter referred to as the union) and the Bikaner Gypsum Ltd., Bikaner (hereinafter referred to as the Company) the parties above named referred to my sole arbitration the following matter in dispute:—

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. Bikaner Gypsum Ltd., Bikaner in superannuating Shri Lachoo, Sweeper, in their Jamsar Mines w.e.f. 2-2-1968 was legal and justified? If not, to what relief is he entitled?"

They further agreed that the decision of the arbitrator shall be binding on them.

2. The parties were asked to submit their written statements of the case, endorsing a copy thereof simultaneously to each other. They were also requested to furnish their comments if any, on the statement of the opposite party, endorsing a copy thereof simultaneously to the other party. Accordingly, the union submitted their statement of the case on 29-9-1968 and the Company furnished their reply to the said statement on Nov. 7, 1968.

3. The union, in support of their demand, stated that Shri Lachoo Sweeper was an ex-military hand and after his release from the Military he was appointed by the Company at their Jamsar Mines w.e.f. 22-3-1961. At the time of his appointment it was

obligatory for the Mines Manager to record particulars regarding the workman's name, father's name, age etc. correctly before allowing him to resume work. However, these were recorded by the Staff of Jamsar Mines in the Time Office and the employee's signatures were also obtained in token of the said entries. The workman was not advised by the Staff making the said entries about the date of birth recorded in the Company's Register. The date of birth of the workman concerned, according to the Discharge Certificate granted to him by the Military Authorities, was 21-9-1917 and the same should have been recorded by the Company at the time of his enrolment. But this was not done even though the workman had produced the Discharge Certificate, and instead a wrong date was recorded. Had the Company recorded the correct date mentioned above, the workman concerned could not have been superannuated and retired by the Company w.e.f. 2-2-1968. When the worker came to know that he was being superannuated and retired from service, he approached the management of the Company with a request to verify the date of his birth and claimed that he could not be superannuated on the basis of the date of birth recorded by the management as the same was incorrect and different from that recorded in his Discharge Certificate issued by the Ministry Authorities. The Company did not accede to this request. According to clause 49 of the Company's Certified Standing Orders applicable to the workman concerned, he could be retired only on attaining the age of 55 years and that he could continue in service even thereafter, for not more than 5 years, at the discretion of the Company. According to the date of birth recorded in the Discharge Certificate issued by the Military Authorities Shri Lachoo could attain the age of 55 years on 21st September 1972 and his retirement from service on 2nd February 1968 was therefore not in conformity with the provisions of the Company's Standing Orders. The union, therefore, demanded that the workman be reinstated in service with continuity and full back wages for the intervening period and other benefits to which he is entitled, had he not been so retired from service. The union also demanded cost of the case as may be awarded.

4. To the above contentions of the union the Company replied that as per Clause 8(a) of their Certified Standing Orders age of every workman at the time of his employment is to be recorded by the Time Office (and NOT the Mines Manager) of the Company and the workman is as much responsible as the Time Office to see that the particulars recorded are correct. The workman is required to attest the entries made in the Service Record which is the basic document on which the Company acts at all future times and no workman, is, therefore, allowed to challenge subsequently the entries made in the Service Record. Standing Order 8(d) of the Company specifically provides that the age of a workman as recorded with the company at the time of his employment shall not be questioned thereafter by the workman. Thus it was for the workman to ensure the correctness of entries made by the Time Office in his Service Card and actually he did so and signed the Service Card in token of the same. The date of birth was entered as per the information supplied by the workman and it was attested by him. It was, therefore, incorrect to say that Shri Lachoo was not informed of this date. In fact, he was himself a party to and attested the date of birth recorded in his service card. According to the Discharge Certificate No. 12275 issued by the Military Authorities the age of the workman was shown to be 39 years on 6-7-1949 which is the date of Discharge from the service. This age corresponds to the entry made in the Service Certificate. The entry made in the said discharge certificate issued by the Military, showing his age at the time of discharge as 31 years 9 months and 15 days, the company contended was an obvious interpolation and submitted that had this age been shown originally it was unthinkable that a wrong entry would have been made in the Company's Service Record. They further contended that there could be no motive, whatsoever, for any body to make a wrong entry with regard to the age of the workman. They, therefore, felt that the workman had mala fide made interpolations in his discharge certificate with a view to avoid retirement under the Company's Standing Orders. He had all the time been aware of the date of his birth as mentioned in the Company's Service Card but he never raised any objection about it till the time of his retirement, obviously with a view to continue in employment. The Company further contended that even if it be assumed though not admitted that the workman's age had been wrongly recorded in the Company's service card and the entry made subsequently in the Military Discharge Certificate, was not an interpolation, the workman is estopped from raising any objection about it under clause 8(d) of the Company's Certified Standing Orders which constitute the statutory service conditions of the workman, and provide that the age of a workman, as recorded with the Company at the time of his employment shall not thereafter be questioned by the workman. These Standing Orders have the force of law and could not therefore be ignored or set aside. The Company further stated that if entries made in the Service Card are later on allowed to be questioned by a workman it would lead to very serious results and there would be no end to disputes. In view of the above, the Company contended that Shri Lachoo had been correctly retired from service w.e.f. 2-2-1968 and there was, therefore, no question of continuation in employment. The Company, therefore maintained that the workman

had been legally and justifiably retired and was not entitled to any relief. On the contrary the Company was entitled to costs and compensation as the claim filed by the union was vexatious.

5. The dispute was heard by me at Bikaner on December 7, 1968 on which date I also visited the Jamsar Mines of the Company, wherein Shri Lachoo had been employed, to check the relevant entries in the register maintained in Form 'B' prescribed in the Mines Rules. During the course of this hearing the parties agreed to extend the time limit for giving the award in this case, which was earlier specified to be 3 months, by a further period of 2 months. In the course of hearing Dr. Jawaharlal Ajmani Officer of the union who appeared on behalf of the workman made the following points:—

(i) That clause 8(a) of the Certified Standing Orders specified certain documents on the basis of which age could be recorded. Sub-clause (d) of clause 8 of the said orders, read with item (xviii) of Clause 21(a) thereof were discriminatory in as much as while the former prohibits the workman from seeking any change in his recorded age or even from questioning it, the latter clause (xviii) of 21(a) authorises the Company to treat the act of giving false information regarding age etc. as a gross mis-conduct for which disciplinary action could be taken. These provisions were hit by article 14 of the Constitution of India which reads as under:—

"The state shall not deny to any person equality before law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India."

As the said Standing Orders of the Company have the force of Law, the constitutional right mentioned above must be safeguarded in all circumstances.

(ii) That the term "Standing Orders" as defined in Sec. 2(g) of the I.E.(S.Os.) Act, means "rules relating to matters set out in the Schedule" but the schedule does not cover any of the matters specified in the Certified Standing Order No. 8 and as such the same Standing Order No. 8 was bad in law and, therefore, inoperative.

(iii) That Section 48(1) of the Mines Act provides for maintenance of a register in the prescribed form (B) wherein the age and sex of an employee is to be recorded. This register was, therefore, the only statutory record which could be referred to for the purpose of age. Entries in Form 'B' register were to be attested by the signature or thumb impression of the person concerned and his employment till the above information was complete, was prohibited.

(iv) That Service Card of the employee was not in the prescribed form 'B' and was not authentic in the manner prescribed in respect of Form 'B'. The same could not, therefore be a statutory record of employee's particulars, including age etc., on the basis of which he could be superannuated.

(v) That making of false statement about age was a gross misconduct under the Certified Standing Orders, punishable with dismissal, discharge, stoppage of increment for one year and demotion. This means that the gross misconduct regarding giving false information regarding age was correctable after inflicting either of the above punishments. The workman, therefore, had a right to get a wrong entry about his age corrected, of his own accord as a fundamental right under article 14 of the Constitution of India.

(vi) That under clause 49 of the Certified Standing Orders the age of retirement was 55 years. Shri Lachoo was discharged on 6-7-1949 from the Military service and at that time his age was 31 years 9 months and 15 days. The Military authorities had further clarified that accordingly his date of birth was 21-9-1917. Accordingly he could completed 55 years on 21-9-1972 on which date alone could he retire from service of the Company.

(vii) That in the original Service Card the date of birth originally mentioned was on the basis of Shri Lachoo, Sweener's Discharge Certificate but has been subsequently amended by the Company's Medical Officer. The Medical Officer had no authority to amend the statutory records as he has done in this case. The cuttings and amendments have not been signed either by the Mines Manager or Shri Lachoo, Sweeper. The original year of birth mentioned in Service Card was 1920 which was subsequently changed to 1910 but no disciplinary action for giving false information regarding age was taken against the workmen under Certified Standing Orders. This shows that doctor's initials dated 22-3-1961 are ante-dated.

(viii) That entries made in the Service Card are in English which language is not known to Shri Lachoo, Sweeper who had signed in Hindi.

(ix) That when all the entries are to be authenticated by the workman it implies that all the cutting should also be authenticated by him.

(x) That Shri Lachoo was retired on 2-2-1968 on which date his retirement was not sustainable and he was, therefore, entitled to the relief claimed.

6. In their reply submitted subsequently in writing to the above arguments of Dr. Jawaharlal Ajmani the Company made the following submissions:—

(i) That the union representative had taken up points during the course of the hearing which were outside the scope of the statement of demands of the union dated 23/29-9-1968 and that such points which were not covered by the written statement referred to above of the union could not be allowed to be taken during the course of the proceedings. Without prejudice to their above contention the company explained the position in respect of such points as under.

(ii) That the union's contention that the provisions of the Certified Standing Orders were constitutionally invalid was incorrect and the arbitration proceedings were not the proper forum for deciding the constitutional validity of the same. Such matters could, if at all, be decided by the High Court or the Supreme Court. It was, therefore, beyond the jurisdiction of the arbitrator to go into the question of validity of Company's Certified Standing Orders which were certified as per the provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act and to which certification the Gypsum Mine Workers Union was a party. A workman had appealed against these Standing Orders but the Appellate Authority had upheld the standing orders in appeal. The arbitrator was, therefore, not to sit in appeal or exercise writ jurisdiction against the orders of the Chief Labour Commissioner (C) as the same would be beyond his jurisdiction.

(iii) That the workman raised a controversy about his age not during his service but at the time of his retirement. At that time there was no question of chargesheeting him for the misconduct in making false statement of his age as specified in Standing Order No. 21(a)(xviii). Moreover, the workman would have been worst off if he was dismissed for this misconduct, in as much as while on retirement he goes out with a clean record with all the benefits on such retirement, if he had been dismissed or discharged by way of punishment he would have got off with a stigma and lost the benefits of Company's contribution to the Provident Fund and other such benefits. Thus the workman has not been prejudiced by the Company by not dismissing him for allegedly giving false information regarding his age. If union's contention was accepted the retirement of the workman would have turned into his dismissal or discharge.

(iv) That maintenance of register in the prescribed form 'B' under the Mines Act which could be the only statutory register that could be referred to for the purpose of age, was a wrong assumption of the union as the Mines Act nowhere says that that was the only register to be referred to for the purpose of age. The Act nowhere provides that there would be no other record in this connection. It is admitted by the union that the Standing Orders have the force of Law and anything done in pursuance thereof is, therefore, as much a legal binding as anything else. However, there was no clash between the register maintained under the Mines Act in Form 'B' and the contents of the Service Card. In fact, both in the service Card and the Form 'B' Register the age at the time of appointment has been mentioned as 51 years, and on the basis of both these records the superannuation of Shri Lachoo was in order. Form B register has been maintained according to the statutory requirements. Moreover for its non-maintenance the Mines Inspectorate would have been the appropriate authority to take action.

(v) That as regards entries having been made in English and Shri Lachoo not knowing English, and therefore the registers being unreliable, if this argument was accepted then no register of the Company could be relied upon and the working of the mine would become impossible. Moreover this entry in the register had been made long time ago and assuming that it was wrong, Shri Lachoo could have applied for its correction soon after the entry had been made; more so as this union had been active in the mines all along and could have taken up the matter of correcting the entry, if there was any mistake.

(vi) That it cannot be said that the provisions of the Certified Standing Order No. 8(d) which provides that the age of a workman as recorded by the Company at the time of his employment would not thereafter be questioned by the workman is unfair. The union was a party to the Certification of these Standing Orders. In fact the whole mine would be thrown into confusion if it was held that this provision of the Standing Order was not to prevail. Everyone who is interested not to retire from service would raise a dispute about his age leading to complete disruption of discipline at the mines. As regards the Certified Standing Order No. 8 being beyond the terms of the Schedule, the point is beyond the scope of the arbitrator and on merits also has no substance. The schedule gives the power to the Certifying Officer to deal with the

matter of termination of service and the entries in the schedule must be given a wide interpretation. There have been numerous cases of provisions of retirement age in the Standing Orders and these have all been upheld. If it is permissible to provide for a retirement age under the Standing Orders, it is equally necessary to provide a procedure for determination of the age of the employee.

(vii) That the original entry on the Military Certificate shows that the age recorded by the Company was correct. The age, as recorded in the Service Card as well as in Form 'B' register shows that the age of Shri Lachoo at the time of his appointment on 22nd March, 1961 was 51 years. It is obvious that there are interpolations in the Card issued by the Military which shows his age as less than what had been shown in the Service Card. Clause 8(b) of the Certified Standing Orders provides that in case of doubt the age according to the opinion of the Company's Medical Officer will be binding on the workman. According to this, Shri Lachoo's retirement was in order.

(viii) As regards over-writing in the service card it was no body's case that the date of birth of Shri Lachoo Sweeper was in 1920. Moreover in the Form 'B' register also the date of birth shown is 1910. As such no importance could be given to the overwritings.

7. The management also forwarded a copy of their above reply to the union who in their rejoinder reiterated their original stand and said that the present hearing before the arbitrator was the first opportunity available to them to raise the legal and constitutional points made out by them in regard to the Certified Standing Orders of the Company.

8. I have carefully examined the points raised by both the parties. One of the conditions for certification of Standing Orders under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 is that it shall be the function of the Certifying Officer or appellate authority to adjudicate upon the fairness or reasonableness of the provisions of any standing orders. After the Standing Orders are certified and duly settled in appeal, if any, it implies that its provisions are fair and reasonable. The Standing Orders so certified and settled have the force of Law and are binding on the parties. Any act done in contravention of the Standing Orders finally certified is punishable under the said Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act. The Certified Standing Orders of the Company are, therefore, legally binding and this is not denied by the union. As regards the constitutional or legal validity of the Certified Standing Orders or of some of the provisions made therein, I feel that the proceedings before an Arbitrator under Section 10-A of the I.D. Act are not the proper forum to raise such issues and if the union, which itself was a party to the original Certification of the Standing Orders feels on a second thought that some of the provisions made therein are not constitutionally and legally maintainable, the proper remedy would be in invoking the provisions of the I.E. (S.O.) Act for a modification. Moreover, item 8 of the Schedule appended to the I.E. (S.Os.) Act provides for making provision in the Standing Orders for termination of employment. Such a termination could be by way of retirement, discharge or dismissal etc., and I feel that provision of this and matters incidental to such termination is well covered by item 8 of the Schedule. I, therefore, hold that the Standing Orders of the Company which have been duly certified and settled in appeal under the I.E. (S.Os.) Act, are fair and reasonable and a legal binding on the parties and the validity of the same could not be challenged in an arbitration proceeding of this type.

9. The union have contended that the register in Form 'B' maintained under the Mines Act is the only reliable and statutory document for the purpose of an employee's age. I have examined this register and also the Service Card prepared by the Company in respect of Shri Lachoo Sweeper. The entries made in both these documents in respect of the age and the date of commencement of employment of Shri Lachoo, Sweeper are identical, i.e., 51 years and 22nd March, 1961 respectively. While there is no column in Form 'B' register for mentioning the date of birth, the entry in this column in the Service Card of Shri Lachoo, Sweeper is "2nd February, 1910 as per Certificate No. 12275." The page on which entry in respect of Shri Lachoo Sweeper appears in the Form 'B' Register has also been checked and signed by the then Labour Enforcement Officer (C) on 7th September, 1961. The opinion of the Medical Officer as recorded in the Service Card of Shri Lachoo Sweeper is that "Shri Lachoo S/o Late Gulla Ram, age 51 years, is fit for work." There is, therefore, no difference in regard to the age of Shri Lachoo, Sweeper, i.e., 51 years, on the date of employment, i.e., 22nd March, 1961, so far as entries in form 'B' register and in the workman's service Card are concerned. These entries are obviously based on the original entry made in the Discharge Certificate No. 12275 of the Military, according to which the age of Shri Lachoo Sweeper on the date of discharge i.e., 6th July, 1949 was 39 years. If Shri Lachoo was 39 years old in 1949 he has been

correctly shown as 51 years old in 1961 when he joined the Company's service. The entries made in this regard, are, therefore, borne out from the original entry made in the Discharge Certificate of the Military.

10. The union's case is based on a subsequent entry made in the Discharge Certificate of the Military, according to which the age of Shri Lachoo Sweeper on the date of his discharge from the Military, i.e., 6th July, 1949, was 31 years, 9 months, 15 days and accordingly his date of birth works out to 21st September, 1917. The Company's contention is that this subsequent entry in the Discharge Certificate of Military, on which the union have based their claim, is an interpolation and cannot be used for carrying out any change in the age of the workman as recorded in the Form 'B' register and his Service Card as far back as in 1961.

11. I have no reason to believe that the management would have deliberately recorded a wrong age. That Shri Lachoo was 51 years old on 23rd March, 1961 is born out from (i) the original entry made in the Discharge Certificate of the Military, (ii) the entry made in the Service Card, (iii) the entry made in the Form 'B' register, and (iv) the opinion of the Medical Officer. Shri Lachoo's age as shown subsequently in the Discharge Certificate of Military i.e., 31 years 9 months 15 days could not have been originally so shown because had it been so shown there was no reason for the Company not to base their calculation of Shri Lachoo's age accordingly. I, therefore, hold that the entry in regard to age of Shri Lachoo as being 51 years on 22nd March, 1961 was based on the original entry in the Discharge certificate of the Military and Shri Lachoo is estopped from questioning the same as per Clause 8(d) of the Company's Certified Standing Orders, which provides that "the age of a workman as recorded with the Company at the time of his employment shall not thereafter be questioned by the workman". A reference in this connection is also relevant to clause 8(b) of the Certified Standing Orders which provides that where a workman is unable to produce the prescribed documentary evidence in respect of his age, "he will be sent to the Company's Medical Officer for examination and his opinion as to the workman's age shall be binding on the workman." The opinion of the Medical Officer, as recorded in Shri Lachoo's service card is that he was 51 years of age on the date of his employment i.e., 22nd March, 1961. This opinion is, therefore, binding on the workman.

12. As per clause 49 of the Certified Standing Orders of the Company "every workman shall retire from service on attaining the age of 55 years. Extensions not exceeding one year at a time and five years in all may be given at the discretion of the management." Accordingly, Shri Lachoo, who was 51 years old on 22nd March, 1961, attained the age of 55 years on 22nd March, 1965 and was, therefore, not prematurely retired on 2nd February, 1968. I, therefore, hold that the superannuation of Shri Lachoo Sweeper w.e.f., 2nd February, 1968 was neither illegal nor unjustified and give my award accordingly.

The parties shall bear their own costs.

(Sd.) R. P. BARTARJA,
Regional Labour Commissioner (C).
Arbitrator.

[No. 24/20/68-LRI.]

New Delhi, the 27th January 1969

S.O. 432.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Calicut, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of the Hindustan China Clay Works, Post Office Pudukai, Via Nileswar, Cannanore District, Kerala State and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 10th January, 1968.

BEFORE THE COURT OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, KOZHIKODE

(Friday, the 3rd day of January, Nineteen hundred and sixty nine).

PRESENT:

Shri R. K. Venu Nayar, B.A., B.L.,

In

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 2 (CENTRAL) 1967

BETWEEN

SRI SAMUEL AARON, THE PROPRIETOR, HINDUSTAN CHINA CLAY WORKS,
HEAD OFFICE, PAPPINISSERI, CANNANORE DISTRICT.

AND

1. The Secretary Hindustan China Clay Works Labour Union, P.O. Pudukai, (Via) Nileswar, Cannanore District.

2. The Secretary, Hindustan China Clay Labour Union, P.O. Vengari, Pazhayangadi. (Impleaded).

Representation:—

Sri C. Achutha Menon, Advocate, Calicut—*For Management.*

Sri V. V. Saakaran Nambiar, Advocate Cannanore—*For 1st Union.*

Sri P. Mustaffa, Advocate, Cannanore—*For 2nd Union.*

AWARD

This is an industrial dispute referred to this Tribunal by Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) as per Order No. 36/9/67-LRI, dated 27th May, 1967. A Notification issued prior to the reference authorised the Presiding Officer's of the Industrial Tribunals of this State to be the Industrial Tribunals for adjudication of the disputes in the control sphere also. This dispute was originally referred to my predecessor and when I assumed charge Government of India by their Order No. 36/9/67-LRI, dated 17th April, 1968 of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) authorised me to continue the work of adjudication. The issues referred are the following :—

1. Whether the rates of wages and dearness allowance being paid to the workers of the Hindustan China Clay Works, Post Office Pudukai, *Via* -Nileswar, Cannanore District, Kerala State, are adequate and reasonable keeping in view the present cost of living indices? If not, what should be the quantum of wages and dearness allowance and from what date?
2. Whether the management of Hindustan China Clay Works, Post Office Pudukai, *Via*-Nileswar, Channanore District, Kerala State, are justified in paying bonus for the accounting year 1965-66 at 8 per cent only under the Payment of Bonus Act 1965. If not, at what rate should the bonus be paid to the employees?

2. After receipt of notices from this court the parties appeared and filed their statement, counter statement and rejoinder. They filed their documents also.

3. The Hindustan China Clay Labour Union filed a petition for impleading them as the second union alleging that their union represents the entire workers of the Pazhayangadi Unit of this establishment. The Management opposed this petition but the same was allowed and this Union was impleaded as the second union.

4. The case of the Union as stated in their statement is as follows: The wage rates fixed in the establishment are very low and the same has been fixed without taking into consideration the workload or the risk involved in this work. The present cost of living index have no bearing on the wages and the wages paid vary between Rs. 1-25 to Rs. 3-00. So they demand an increase by 50 per cent in their wages and dearness allowance. The workers also demand bonus for the year at a higher rate because the bonus already paid is very low. According to the Union the Management has made enormous profits during this accounting year and hence they want three months total earnings as bonus for this year.

5. Management denies all the contentions. According to them this is not such a prosperous industry which can pay such a higher rate of wage and bonus. In addition to the wages the Management gives also free meals to the workers at noon. The wages paid by this concern compare very well with the wages paid by other comparable industries of this area. The demand for higher rate of wages cannot be justified according to the Management. They say the same thing with regard to the payment of bonus also. The Management has paid what all they can and does not have the capacity to pay more.

6. The case was posted for evidence and at the stage negotiations stated and they have filed a Joint Statement settling all the issues referred to this Tribunal. I have gone through the joint statement filed. That has been signed by both the parties. The terms are found to be just and reasonable. The same is accepted and an award is passed in accordance with the terms of the joint Statement which is reproduced below as Annexure. This award shall come into force on the expiry of 30 days after its publication in the Government Gazette.

(Sd.) R. K. VENU NAYAR,
Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calicut.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL), KOZHIKODE
I.D. 2/67 (CENTRAL)

In the matter of the dispute between the Management of the Hindustan China Clay Works, Pappinisseri and its workmen represented by 1. Hindustan China Clay Works Labour Union and 2. Hindustan China Clay Labour Union.

The disputes referred for adjudication are the following:—

1. Enhancement of wages and dearness allowance,
2. Bonus for the year 1965-66.

The parties hereto have settled all their disputes on the terms and conditions detailed below:—

1. All permanent workers who are in service on the date of this agreement will be given an *ex-gratia* payment calculated at the rate of ten naya paise per day for every day worked by each of them during the year 1967 (1st January to 31st December).

2. At the time that the disputes were referred for adjudication the dearness allowance in 1967 was 130 per cent of the basic wages. Pending the reference, D.A. was increased by 15 per cent for the year 1968. Thus from 1st January, 1968 D.A. at 145 per cent is being paid to all workers and that is the D.A. that is being paid now.

3. All permanent workers who are in service today will be given an additional D.A. of 15 per cent of the basic wages for the period they have been working during the year 1968 up to this date.

4. From this date an increased rate of D.A. at 160 per cent of the basic wages will be paid to all permanent workers.

5. With effect from 1st April, 1969 all permanent workers will get a further increase of 51 per cent of their Basic as D.A. The dearness allowance from 1st April, 1969 for permanent workers will thus be 211 per cent of their Basic wages.

6. With effect from 1st April 1970 another 46 per cent increase will be given in the D.A. to all permanent workers. The dearness allowance from 1st April, 1970 to 31st March, 1971 for all permanent workers will thus be 257 per cent of the Basic Wages.

7. With effect from this date the minimum basic wage will be Rs. 1/- for all permanent men workers.

8. The claim for bonus is not pressed and may be rejected.

9. The workers undertake to give the maximum possible output for the benefit of the Management and to do everything possible to promote industrial harmony.

10. The workers undertake not to indulge in any go slow or other such activities likely to affect production adversely.

11. The workers undertake that there will be no claims or disputes relating to basic wages, dearness allowance or other amenities until the expiry of the period ending 31st March, 1971.

12. It is hereby mutually agreed that payments of *ex-gratia* noted to in clause 1 will be made in February, 1969, and payments under clause 3 will be made in April, 1969.

The Management and the workers mutually agree to all the terms set out above and agree that there may be an award on the above terms.

Dated at Cannanore this 27th day of December, 1968.

(Sd.) C. AHUTHA MENON,
Advocate for the Management.

(Sd.) V. V. SANKARAN NAMBIAR,
Advocate for the Hindustan China Clay Works Labour Union.

(Sd.) P. MUSTAFFA,
Advocate for the Hindustan China Clay Labour Union.

(Sd.) R. K. VENU NAYAR.

Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calicut.

[No. 36/9/67-LRI.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 23rd January 1969

S.O. 433.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to Dehri Rohtas Light Railway Company Limited, Dalmianagar and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the management of Dehri Rohtas Light Railway Company Limited Dalmianagar, was justified in:

- (i) transferring Sri Prithvi Pal Singh, Guard to the post of Assistant Yard Master, and
- (ii) treating his sick period from the 20th March 1966 to the 26th November 1966 and from the 3rd July, 1967 to the 31st August, 1967 as leave without pay although medical certificate covering the said periods were submitted by him?

If not, to what relief is the employee entitled?”

[No. 2/46/68/LRIII.]

New Delhi, the 24th January 1969

S.O. 434.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Messrs Udaipur Mineral Development Syndicate (Private) Limited and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal with Shri Gopal Narain Sharma as the Presiding Officer with Headquarters at Jaipur and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether action of the management of Messrs Udaipur Mineral Development Syndicate (Private) Limited in paying wages at the rate of Rs. 50/- p.m. instead of Rs. 55/- p.m. with effect from 1st February, 1968 to Sarvashri Chotu s/o Moda, Gopal Singh s/o Naval Singh, Bheru s/o Bana, Bheru s/o Narain and Heera s/o Jairam employed in their Shiv Bhandar Soap Stone Mine, is justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?”

[No. 24/53/68-IRI.]

O. P. TALWAR, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 22nd January 1969

S.O. 435.—The following draft of a scheme further to amend the Calcutta Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1957, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), is published as required by the said sub-section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th February, 1969.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be taken into consideration by the Central Government.

Draft Scheme

1. This Scheme may be called the Calcutta Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Scheme, 1969.

2. In the Calcutta Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1957, for clause 10, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"*Clause 10.—Medical Examination:* (a) If a listed employer or the Administrative Body deems it necessary, a worker shall undergo at the cost of the listed employer, or the Board as the case may be, a medical examination by a Medical Officer of the Board. If the worker is found permanently unfit, his name shall be removed from the list by the Administrative Body.

(b) A worker found permanently unfit by a Medical Officer of the Board under sub-clause (a) of this clause, may apply in writing to the Chairman and deposit with the Board such fee as may be prescribed by him in this behalf not exceeding Rupees one hundred and fifty for examination by a Medical Board. Upon consideration of such an application, the Chairman shall constitute a Medical Board. The decision of the Medical Board shall be final. In case of his application being allowed by the Medical Board, the worker shall be entitled to reimbursement of the fee deposited by him as aforesaid."

[No. 61(1)/68-Fac.II.]

New Delhi, the 23rd January 1969

S.O. 436.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to Shri P. A. Shamsuddin, Boatowner, Merchant and Commission Agent, Cochin-2 and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 15th January, 1969.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, BOMBAY

REFERENCE No. CGIT-66 OF 1965

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to Shri P. A. Shamsuddin, Boatowner, Merchant & Commission Agent, Cochin-2.

AND

their workmen.

PRESENT :

Shri A. T. Zambre, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the employers.—Shri K. George Varghese Kannamthanam, Advocate.

For the workmen.—Shri T. C. N. Menon, Advocate.

STATE : Kerala,

INDUSTRY : Ports and Docks.

Bombay, dated 30th December, 1968

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment have by their order No. 28/46/65/LRIV dated 1st November, 1965 referred to this Tribunal for adjudication an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to Shri P. A. Shamsuddin, Boatowner and their workmen represented by the Cochin Port Cargo Labour Union in respect of the subject matters specified in the following schedule:—

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management in refusing employment to Shri T. S. Kocha Ahmad and four lascars employed in Boat No. 1 from or about 13rd August, 1964 is justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?"

2. This industrial dispute arose out of the management's refusal to employ Shri T. S. Kocha Ahmad and four lascars from 13th August, 1964. The Cochin Port Cargo Labour Union has by its statement of claim contended that Shri T. S. Kocha Ahmad and the four lascars were in the employ of the management for a number of years and have a long service. They were engaged by the management on boat No. 1 but the management has

from 13th August, 1964 hauled up the boat for repairs and allowed it to become unusable by not attending to its repairs. It has been further alleged that the management had done this deliberately to get rid of the tindal and the four lascars without paying any compensation. The management is employing other tindals and lascars and its refusal to employ the workmen is illegal and the management should be also awarded wages.

3. The employer by his statement in reply has denied the allegations and has further contended that he is not a fleet owner and had only one boat till it was docked for repairs in 1964. He has contended that the work that his boat handles is of a casual nature and whenever there is work for the boat the tindal recruited the four lascars available at the time and no lascar has been permanently attached to his boat. He has alleged that his boat needed repairs by August 1964 and so it was docked for repairs. But it would require Rs. 6000/- to Rs. 7000/- for the repairs to the boat. He has no financial reserves to get the amount as he has suffered loss in his rice business. There was absolutely no *mala fides* on his part but it was sheer lack of means to repair the boat that the repairs were postponed. He has further contended that the lascars were employed by the tindal and there was no employer-employee relationship between him and the lascars. They are recruited by the tindal and the disciplinary control over them is with the tindal. He has not refused employment to the tindal or to the lascars and they were not entitled to any compensation.

4. After the parties filed their statements the proceedings were adjourned from time to time at the request of the parties as they wanted to settle the matter amicably and today the 20th December, 1968 they have settled the dispute and filed a memorandum of settlement and prayed for an award in terms of the same.

5. By the settlement the employer has agreed to pay Rs. 1750/- in full and final settlement of the claims of the workmen. The union has also agreed to this settlement and both the parties have prayed for an award. The terms of settlement are signed by the employer and the General Secretary of the Union and Shri T. C. N. Menon, Advocate for the union. The refusal to employ the workmen took place in the year 1964. The matter has been pending since then and the employer has agreed to pay a substantial amount in full and final settlement. I think the terms of settlement are fair and reasonable and I pass an award in terms of the settlement annexure 'A' which shall form part of this award.

No order as to costs.

(Sd.) A. T. ZAMBRH,

Presiding Officer,

Central Government Industrial Tribunal,
Bombay.

ANNEXURE 'A'

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT BOMBAY

REF: C.G.I.T. No. 66 OF 1965

Industrial dispute between the employer in relation to P. A. Shamsuddin, Boat owner, Merchant & Commission Agent and his workmen represented by the Cochin Port Cargo Labour Union, Cochin.

Settlement of the Parties

1. The Union agrees that the Tindal be paid Rs. 1750/- (Rupees one thousand seven-hundred and fifty only) in full and final settlement of the claims of the workmen.

2. The employer agrees to pay the said amount within a month from the date of this settlement.

The parties pray that an award may be passed in terms of the above.

Dated 20th December 1968.

1. Employer:

2. For workmen, General Secretary, Cochin Port Cargo Labour Union,
Advocate for Union.

(Sd.) Illegible

Advocate for Union.

[No. 28/46/65-LRIV.]

S.O. 437.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to Messrs. Matheson Bosanquet and Company Limited, Cochin and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 16th January, 1969.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, BOMBAY

REFERENCE No. *CGIT-27* OF 1965

PARTIES:—

Employers in relation to Messrs. Matheson Bosanquet and Co. Ltd., C Cochin.

AND

their workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri A. T. Zambre, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the employers:—Shri P. K. Kurian, Advocate.

For the workmen:—Shri T. C. N. Menon, Shri K. Sankaran Kutty and Shri K. D. Kurup, Advocates.

STATE:—Maharashtra.

INDUSTRY:—Major Ports and Docks.

Bombay dated 27th December 1968.

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment by their Order No. 28/23/65-LRIV dated 3rd April 1965 have referred to this Tribunal for adjudication an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to Messrs. Matheson Bosanquet and Co. Ltd., Cochin and Steamer Tally Clerks' Union, Cochin, in respect of the matters specified in the following schedule:—

SCHEDULE

"With regard to the conciliation settlement dated the 5th December, 1962 between the various shipping agents and the Tally Clerks' Union.

- (a) Whether the Tally Clerks employed by Messrs. Matheson Bosanquet and Company Limited, Cochin 3 in s.s. "Smith Builder" "Smith Adventurer" and "Alma Victory" are entitled to payment of "premium";
- (b) What should be the effective working hours for the purpose of payment of such premium;
- (c) If the Tally Clerks employed in the vessels mentioned in item (a) above are entitled to premium, what amount is payable to each of such Tally Clerks?"

2. The employers in relation to Messrs. Matheson Bosanquet and Company Ltd., are the recognised shipping agents carrying on business at Cochin. It appears that in the year 1964, the India Supply Mission, Washington had shipped foodgrains on board the three ships s.s. "Smith Builder" "Smith Adventurer" and "Alma Victory" and they had arrived at Cochin. The employers who were the steamer agents of the carriers got the cargo from the three ships discharged and for that purpose had employed the tally clerks in question. According to the settlement reached between the Cochin Chamber of Commerce Shipping Sub-Committee acting on behalf of the Steamer Agent Members of the Cochin Chamber of Commerce and Steamer Tally Clerks' Union, Cochin the tally clerks were entitled to premium under certain circumstances and the tally clerks who had worked at the time of the discharge of the foodgrains from the three ships had claimed premium which was refused by the employers and hence this dispute.

3. The Steamer Tally Clerks' Union by their statement of claim has contended that though the foodgrains—wheat—arrived in bulk in the three ships they were first bagged in the hold of the ships by the bulk gangs and then the bags were discharged and as the actual discharge in relation to which tally work was done was bagged cargo and not bulk cargo the tally clerks were entitled to incentive premium under the settlement. They have

alleged that the tally clerks were required to take tally of the bagged cargo discharged and the tally is actually done of the bagged cargo. They have further contended that the management had themselves paid incentive premium for discharge of bagged cargo from the ship "Fulmar" discharged on 23rd April 1965 and as the work done on the three ships by the tally clerks was in relation to bagged cargo they were entitled to the premium.

4. The employers by their statement in reply have denied the claim made by the workmen and have contended that the cargo viz., foodgrains arrived in bulk and only for the purpose of facilitating discharge they were bagged in the holds of the ships prior to the discharge. In fact it was not necessary from any point of view to have a tally of the number of bags into which the grain was bagged for the purpose of discharge as what is taken into account is only the total quantity of grain discharged. It has been contended that the stevedore labour who are engaged for discharge of the cargo are also paid on the basis of rates applicable to bulk cargo and the tally clerks cannot claim the incentive premium. They have admitted the discharge of the cargo from the ship s.s. Fulmar on 23rd April 1965 but have contended that the muriate of potash discharged from the ship was bagged cargo. The number of bags had to be tallied for the purpose of determining short landings on that basis. Moreover it was a discharge done midstream where there is no tallying done by the employees of the Port Trust. The work done by the tally clerks in the discharge of the foodgrains was not in respect of bagged cargo as the bagging of the cargo was done only for facilitating the discharge. The cargo is also manifested as bulk cargo and all documents relating to it are also prepared on the same basis and as per the terms of the settlement dated 5th December 1962 the tally clerks are not entitled to claim any premium. Nobody was interested in knowing the number of bags into which the cargo was bagged and under the settlement the employees are not entitled to claim any amount by way of premium.

5. In support of their claim the union has produced tally sheet for the bulk cargo of sulphur from the ship s.s. Hoegh Elite (Exhibit W-1) and other import tallies of general cargo (exhibits W-2 to W-4) and have also examined the tally clerk Shri V. L. Augustine who has stated that he had worked as a tally clerk in the ships "Smith Adventurer" and "Alma Victory". In both the ships the cargo was wheat and the cargo was discharged after filling the corn on board in bags and then slinged out on the wharf and it was tallied as a bag cargo. The employers have produced a number of documents E-2 to E-18 which pertain to the cargo in the ship "Smith Builder" and have also examined Shri V. C. John, officer of the shipping department of the employers who was in their employ during the time of the discharge from the three shifts.

6. Shri Kurup the learned Counsel on behalf of the union has argued that though the foodgrains cargo arrived in the ships in bulk, in the holds of the ships they were first filled in bags and were discharged as bagged cargo and not bulk cargo and considering the nature of the work done by the tally clerks whenever bagged cargo is discharged and tallied the tally clerks are entitled to the premium under the settlement. It has been further argued that in the tally of the bulk cargo the tally clerks have simply to mark the number of slings on the tally sheets while in the case of general cargo including bagged cargo they are required to count the number of bags. The learned Counsel has invited my attention to the tally sheets exhibits W-1 and W-2 to W-4. The witness Shri Augustine has also stated that the documents exhibits W-2 to W-4 refer to the discharge of foodgrains and the tallying is done by noting down the number of slings and also the number of bags. He has stated that for tallying the discharge of bulk cargo there is a separate tally sheet. Exhibit W-1 was regarding the discharge of sulphur as bulk cargo from the ship Hoegh Elite and while tallying they simply look at the baskets passing and ticking the serial number printed on the sheets. Relying on this evidence the learned Counsel Shri Kurup has argued that when bagged cargo is brought and discharged the tally clerks are paid the incentive premium. The same work is required to be done by the tally clerks when bulk cargo is received and is discharged after filling them in bags in the holds and there is no reason why the tally clerks should not be entitled to claim incentive premium while tallying the discharge of such cargo.

7. It is not in dispute that the foodgrains—wheat—brought in the three ships formed bulk cargo. All the documents relating to the shipment of the cargo described the cargo as bulk cargo. Exhibit E-2 is the stowage plan of the s.s. "Smith Builder". Exhibit E-3 is the bill of lading dated 18th September 1964 regarding the same ship, exhibit E-4 is the ship's manifest, Exhibit E-16 which is the import manifest describes the cargo as bulk cargo and the question is whether the tally clerks are entitled to premium for the discharge of this cargo.

8. The employers have produced the copy of the conciliation settlement dated 5th December 1962 at exhibit E-1. Paragraph 4 of this settlement is as follows:—

"Premium: Both parties to the dispute having agreed that the introduction of the piece-rate system is likely to impose additional burden upon the hook tally clerks the following scale of compensatory payment hereafter called "premium" shall be introduced.

A hook tally clerk shall receive in addition to his normal wages a premium of 5 nP only per sling in excess of 11 (eleven) slings and upto and inclusive of 20 slings and 6 nP per sling in excess of 20 slings in an average per effective working hour in his shift. Overtime work is to be counted and calculated in extension of the relative shift. (Effective working hours shall be as computed for the stevedores labour.)"

In this clause no mention has been made of the nature of the cargo to be slinged out. However, there are two notes below this clause out of which No. 1 state:—

"The proposed premium will not apply to bulk cargoes."

9. The employers have contended that as the provision regarding the premium is not applicable to bulk cargo the tally clerks are not entitled to claim any premium for the discharge of the foodgrain in the three ships under the settlement.

10. I have already mentioned the description of the cargo from the documents relating to the ships. It is also an admitted fact that the cargo received was bulk cargo and considering the terms of the settlement it shall have to be held that as the work done by the tally clerks is in respect of the discharge of bulk cargo they have no right to claim any premium under the settlement. It is true that the management had paid incentive premium to the tally clerks at the time of the discharge of cargo from the ship s.s. Fulmar. However, it is clear from the statement of claim of the union itself that the cargo discharged from the ship was bagged cargo. The union has in support of their stand stated:—

"The management company itself has paid the said incentive for discharge of bagged cargo (though manifested as bulk) from the ship "Fulmar" discharged on 23rd April 1965."

Their witness Shri Augustine has stated that he did not remember whether it was bagged cargo.

"I do not remember if in April 1965, s.s. Fulmar discharged a cargo of muriate of potash which arrived in bags."

The employers have produced the bill of entry exhibit E-17 and the import manifest exhibit K-18 regarding the ship s.s. Fulmar. These documents clearly describe the cargo as 50,000 jute bags. It is therefore clear that the cargo received was bagged cargo. The officer of the employers has stated that though unloading of the bagged cargo is done in a similar manner the accounting of cargo in bags is done on the number of bags. In respect of bagged cargo it is necessary for the tally clerks to note the number of bags for the purpose of short landing claims. The ship s.s. Fulmar carried the muriate of potash in bags. The document described cargo as bags and I do not think that by this instance the workmen can claim premium for the discharge of the foodgrains in question.

11. It is not in dispute that the foodgrains from the three ships were bagged in the ships' hold at the time of discharge for the purpose of facilitating the discharge as there is no mechanical and vacuum device in the Port for the discharge of bulk cargo. It is clear from the evidence that the bags that are filled in the hold and discharged are not weighed. They do not contain uniform quantity of grains. Witness Shri Augustine has stated:—

"I shall not be able to calculate the weight of the wheat discharged as per exhibit E-13. It gives the number of bags. The weight of the bags was not uniform. It is correct to say that it is not weighed at the time of filling the bag in the hold. The wheat may have been manifested as bulk. It was lying in bulk in the hold when it arrived. When it is manifested in bulk it states the weight."

He has further stated:—

"We note in the tally sheets the number of bags in each sling. Roughly it will be 12 to 24 bags per sling."

12. This evidence clearly shows that the bagging of the wheat is done in the holds for the purpose of facilitating the discharge and in fact it serves no other purpose and as the cargo discharged was bulk cargo the tally clerks will not be entitled to premium under the settlement.

13. This will be further corroborated from the circumstances that the stevedore labour that worked at the time of the discharge of this cargo from the ships have been paid on the basis of bulk cargo. Shri John has stated:—

“One gang was employed for bagging in the hold and another gang for slinging. The stevedore labour so employed were not paid on the basis of general cargo rates but were paid on the basis of the rate applicable to wheat in bulk.”

The stevedore labour had actually filled the cargo in the bags and had it been treated as general cargo the stevedore labour also would have claimed on the basis of general cargo. Considering the wording in the settlement I do not think that the tally clerks are entitled to claim any premium.

14. The learned Counsel for the workmen has argued that bulk cargo like sulphur coal, etc., is discharged in baskets and at the time of its discharge the tally clerks have simply to stand and tick the numbers on the tally sheets while the work done at the time of the discharge after the cargo is bagged in the hold is onerous and considering that the nature of the work done is similar to bag cargo it should be held that the term of incentive premium in the settlement is applicable and the employers were not justified in refusing payment of premium.

15. In this reference I do not think it to be necessary for me to consider in detail the nature of the work done by the tally clerks or the alleged hardship caused to them in the discharge of their duty. The question before me is not whether the employers were justified in refusing payment of any incentive premium. The issue referred to this Tribunal is very clear and states whether “with regard to the conciliation settlement—the tally clerks are not entitled to payment of premium” and for an award in their favour the workmen shall have to establish a right in their favour on the strength of the settlement and show that the case is covered by the premium clause. However, in view of the note in the settlement it is clear that they are not entitled to claim any premium in the discharge of bulk cargo as the provision is not applicable to bulk cargo.

16. The other two issues are in respect of effective working hours and the amounts of premium to which the tally clerks were entitled. In the settlement itself in paragraph 4 at the end in brackets it has been stated “effective working hours shall be as paid for the stevedore labour”. Shri John the officer of the employers has in his evidence stated that in the case of stevedore labour for the discharge of wheat the working hours were taken as 6½ hours after providing for 1½ hours for opening and closing the hatches out of a total of 8 hours and the effective working hours shall have to be taken as the same for the tally clerks. The union has not led any evidence regarding these two issues. However, in view of my finding on issue No. 1 that the tally clerks are not entitled to claim any premium these issues do not survive and it is not necessary to give any finding on them.

17. The tally clerks are not entitled to claim payment of any incentive premium under the memorandum of settlement dated 5th December 1962 for bulk cargo and they are not entitled to any amounts by way of premium for their employment on the three ships “Smith Builder” “Smith Adventurer” and “Alma Victory”. Hence my award accordingly.

No order as to costs.

(Sd.) A. T. ZAMBRF.

Presiding Officer,

Central Government Industrial Tribunal,

Bombay.

[No. 28/23/65-LRIV.]

S.O. 438.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that Shri Sayad Gaus Pir, who was appointed by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) S.O. No. 2930, dated the 20th August, 1968, as a member of the Mormugao Dock Labour Board to represent dock workers in the Port of Mormugao has ceased to be representative of the said dock workers, it is hereby notified that the said member shall be deemed to have vacated his office under clause (v) of sub-rule (5) of rule 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Rules, 1962.

[No. 57/8/68-Fac-II-1.]

S.O. 439.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 5A of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri G. D. Bhadkamkar, General Secretary, Transport and Dock

Workers' Union, Goa, Vice Shri Sayad Gaus Pir, as a member of the Mormugao Dock Labour Board, constituted under notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) S.O. No. 2930, dated the 20th August, 1968, to represent the dock workers in the Port of Mormugao and makes the following amendment in the said notification, namely:—

In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) S.O. No. 2930, dated the 20th August, 1968, under the heading "*Members representing the Dock Workers*" against item No. (4) for the words "Shri Sayad Gaus Pir" the words and letter "Shri G. D. Bhadkamkar" shall be substituted.

[No. 57/8/68-Fac.II-2.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 20th January 1969

S.O. 440.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to Messrs. E. C. Bose and Company Private Limited, Calcutta and their workmen in respect of the matters in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, constituted under section 7A of the said Act,

SCHEDULE

- (i) Whether the demand of the workmen employed by Messrs. E. C. Bose and Company Private Limited, Calcutta for permanent Port permits is justified?
- (ii) If so, to what relief are they entitled?

[No. 28/96/68-LR.III.]

New Delhi, the 25th January 1969

S.O. 441.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to Messrs Calcutta Licensed Measurers, Calcutta and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the demand of the reserve workers of the Calcutta Licensed Measurers for permanency is justified?

If so, from what date?

[No. 28/3/69-LWI-III.]

K. D. HAJELA, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 24th January 1969

S.O. 442.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 87 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (24 of 1948), the Central Government, hereby exempts Messrs Indian Refineries Limited, Gauhati from all the provisions of the said Act for a period of one year from the date of issue of this notification.

[No. F.6/65/68-HI.]

S.O. 443.—Whereas the Central Government was satisfied that Messrs Cochin Refineries Limited, Ambalamugal was situated in Chemmanad area which was a sparse area (that is, an area whose insurable population was less than 500) in the district of Ernakulam in the State of Kerala:

And, whereas by virtue of its location in a sparse area, the aforesaid factory was granted exemption from the payment of the employers' special contribution under section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) until enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the Act in that area by the Central Government in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) S.O. No. 1518, dated the 20th April, 1967;

And, whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the insurable population of the Chemmanad area in the district of Ernakulam in the State of Kerala has now exceeded 500, and it is no longer a sparse area;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the said notification, namely:—

In the schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour, and Employment) S.O. No. 1518, dated the 20th April, 1967, against serial No. 3 relating to Ernakulam, the entry Chemmanad in Column 3 and the corresponding entry against it in column 4 shall be omitted.

[No. F.6/19/68-HI.]

S.O. 444.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government, having regard to the location of the factory namely, Messrs Central Asphalt Plant, Egmore, Madras, belonging to the Corporation of Madras in an implemented area, hereby exempts the said factory from the payment of the employers' special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a further period of one year upto and including the 19th November, 1969.

[No. F.6(106)/68-HI.]

DALJIT SINGH, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 24th January 1969

S.O. 445.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act by the workmen of National Coal Development Corporation, Ranchi, which was received by the Central Government on the 14th January, 1969.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT:

Shri Nandagiri Venkata Rao, Presiding Officer.

COMPLAINT NO. 7 OF 1967

In the matter of a complaint under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes, Act, 1947.

PARTIES:

The workmen of the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., represented by the National Coal Organisation Employees Association, Darbhanga House, Ranchi,—*Complainants*.

Versus

The employers in relation to the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Darbhanga House, Ranchi—*Opposite Party*.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the Complainants—Shri Ranen Roy, Advocate.

On behalf of the Opposite Party—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Executive Committee Member, Indian Colliery Owners' Association.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dhanbad, 8th January 1969

18th Pausa, 1890 (Saka).

AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by the workmen against the National Coal Development Corporation, Limited, Ranchi, complaining that while the Reference No. 244 of 1967 was pending the employers issued some office orders drastically changing the service conditions to the detriment of the workmen of the drilling department. On 28th November, 1968 an application is submitted on behalf of the complainants stating that the opposite party have since cancelled the office orders complaint against, that they have also made good the deductions made from the wages of the complainant-workmen done in pursuance of the cancelled orders and that as such, the dispute had ended and settled. In view of the fact that no more dispute remains between the parties for adjudication, no further enquiry is called for. The Award is made accordingly and submitted.

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO,

Presiding Officer,

Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal (No. 2).

Dhanbad.

[No. 2/130/65-I.R.II-(i).]

S.O. 446.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad, in the matter of a complaint under section 33A of the said Act from the General Secretary, National Coal Organisation Employees Association, Ranchi, on behalf of the workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 14th January, 1969.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2)
AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri Nandagiri Venkata Rao, Presiding Officer.

COMPLAINT NO. 8 OF 1967

In the matter of a complaint under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

PARTIES :

The workmen of the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., represented by the National Coal Organisation Employees Association, Darbhanga House, Ranchi.—*Complainant*.

Vs.

The employers in relation to the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Darbhanga House, Ranchi.—*Opp. Party*.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the Complainant—Shri Ranen Roy, Advocate.

On behalf of the Opp. Party—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Executive Committee Member, Indian Colliery Owners' Association.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dhanbad, 9th January 1969

19th Pausa, 1890 (Saka).

AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by the General Secretary, National Coal Organisation Employees Association on behalf of the

workmen against the opposite party. The National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Ranchi, alleging contravention of the provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 on the part of the opposite party.

2. The complaint is against the two orders issued by the opposite party, (1) dated 1st December 1967 fixing the working hours of all the muslim employees as from 9 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. and (2) dated 4th December, 1967 fixing the working hours of the muslim drivers from 7.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. instead of the normal working hours from 10.00 A.M. to 5 P.M. It is stated that the two orders are issued while Reference No. 244 of 1967 is pending adjudication on the file of this Tribunal and as such, the opposite party has contravened the provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The opposite party filed the written statement admitting the two orders issued by them while the Reference is pending but denying contravention of any of the provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The complainant was represented by Shri Ramen Roy, Advocate and the opposite party by Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Executive Committee Member, Indian Colliery Owners Association. On admission by the complainant Exts. M1 to M19 and on admission by the opposite party Ext. W1 were marked. Parties examined a witness each.

3. The first and foremost question for decision in the complaint is whether the opposite party has contravened any provision of Section 33 by issuing the two orders referred to above. In other words, it is to be seen whether by issuing the two orders changing the working hours of the muslim employees and muslim drivers respectively the opposite party has altered the conditions of service applicable to the workmen immediately before the commencement of the proceeding in Reference No. 244 of 1967 and whether the alteration is to the prejudice of the workmen. Reference No. 244 of 1967 is dated 19th July, 1967 and the dispute involved in the reference started with the strike notice dated 17th April, 1967 addressed to the Managing Director of the opposite party and copied to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi. So, it is to be seen what were the hours of working for the muslim employees and muslim drivers of the opposite party immediately before 17th April, 1967 and in what manner the two orders issued by the opposite party altered them and whether the alteration was prejudicial to the employees and drivers. It is not in dispute that immediately before April, 1967 the normal working hours were from 10 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. with half an hour recess from 1 P.M. to 1.30 P.M. It is not correct to say that the normal working hours were from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. as stated in the complaint, because the working hours were reduced to 5 P.M. from 5.30 P.M. only with effect from 5th December, 1967 as per Ext. M19 and not before 17th April, 1967. Thus, the normal working hours before 17th April, 1967 were from 10 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. with half an hour recess. During 1967 the muslim festival of Ramzan commenced from 3rd December, 1967. It is in the evidence of WW.1 that since 1959 circulars were being issued fixing separate office hours for the muslim employees for the period of Ramzan. Ext. M5 shows that some muslim employees of the opposite party submitted a representation to the Deputy Chief of Administration to permit the muslim employees to leave the office early to break their fast in time. Ext. M6 is the office order dated 1st December, 1967 fixing office hours for muslim employees from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. without any recess instead of from 10 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. with half an hour recess for the period of Ramzan. Thus, it emerges that the working hours fixed by the office order Ext. M6 are 7 hours as they were before excluding the half an hour recess and by this alteration no prejudice was caused to the muslim employees in any manner. On the other hand, they were given facility to leave the office early to break their fast in time. Depriving them of half an hour recess was also not to their inconvenience because the recess was meant for taking tiffin, as can be seen from Ext. M15 and during the Ramzan muslim employees were expected to fast and not take their tiffin during day time. As I have pointed out earlier, this practice of changing working hours during Ramzan was in vogue since 1959. The office order, Ext. M11 dated 12th December, 1966 shows that during Ramzan of 1966 also working hours for the muslim employees were fixed from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. without the half an hour recess. It emerges, therefore from the above that the alteration in the working hours of the muslim employees from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. without recess of half an hour for the period of Ramzan was at their request, in accordance with the prevailing practice and not in any way prejudicial to them.

4. It is stated in the complaint petition that the normal working hours for drivers were from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. and that they were altered to 7.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. for muslim drivers by the office order dated 4th December, 1967. But WW.1 a driver himself has stated that during non-Ramzan period his duty was from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M. with a recess of 1½ hours and that these working hours were in force from 1958. Ext. M3 dated 25th July, 1960 are the rules relating to Staff cars and drivers. Rule 23 thereof fixed the normal working hours of the staff car drivers as from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M. with interval of one hour for lunch. Rule 25 further states that no overtime allowance is admissible if the drivers are required to be on duty during lunch interval as their duties are intermittent. By Ext. M4 order dated 22nd November, 1966 their recess of one hour was increased to 1½ hours.

So before 17th April, 1967 the normal working hours for drivers were from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M. with 1½ hours recess for lunch, but without fixing the time for such recess. Accepting the recommendation, Ext. M7 the opposite party issued the office order, Ext. M8 dated 4th December, 1967 fixing the working hours of muslim drivers from 7.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. for the period of Ramzan. The office order, Ext. M8 does not say that the muslim drivers could not avail of the recess of 1½ hours, as it was clarified in the office order, Ext. M6 relating to muslim employees. It follows that during Ramzan the working hours for muslim drivers were fixed by the office order, Ext. M8 from 7.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. without depriving them of the recess. Normal working hours for drivers from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M. work out to 10 hours while the hours fixed by Ext. M8 from 7.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. work out to 9 hours. It is contended on behalf of the complainant that the working hours from 7.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. fixed by the office order, Ext. M8 were without recess and as such prejudicial to the muslim drivers. But the contention cannot be supported by the wording of office order, Ext. M8 for the reason I have already pointed out, namely, that it did not deprive them of the recess enjoyed by them previously, as it was clarified in the office order, Ext. M6 relating to muslim employees. It is also urged for the complainant that during Ramzan, the muslim drivers were as a matter of fact compelled to work continuously from 7.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. without any recess. If it was the case, it was not in pursuance of the office order, Ext. M8 and the Muslim drivers could seek their remedy in a proper form. But there does not appear to be any truth in the contention of the complainant, because, firstly, the duties of drivers are not intermittent and, secondly, WW.1, one of the muslim drivers has categorically stated that during Ramzan he offered prayers 5 times a day, at 5 A.M., 1.30 P.M., 4 P.M., 5.10 P.M. and 7.30 P.M. for half an hour on each occasion. It is complained on the other hand by the opposite party that in spite of the office order the muslim drivers did not observe the working hours. MW.1 deposed that during the period there were 4 muslim drivers, that out of them two who did not observe the fast followed the usual duty hours from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M. and that the remaining two came on duty at 9 A.M. and left at 4 P.M. If there was any truth in the allegation the opposite party could proceed against the muslim drivers who did not comply with the office order. Ext. M8 in accordance with the powers vested in them. There is no material brought on record to prove clinchingly whether the muslim drivers followed or not the working hours from 7.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. as per the office order, Ext. M8, or whether they enjoyed or not the recess of 1½ hours to which they were entitled as per rules 23 and 25 of the Rules, Ext. M3. I have no hesitation to hold that the office order, Ext. M8 dated 4th December, 1967 did not alter the working hours of the muslim drivers to their prejudice. Thus, neither of the two orders complained of has contravened any of the provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The complaint has no substance.

5. On behalf of the opposite party two preliminary objections were also taken, firstly that the complaint under Section 33A could be preferred only by the aggrieved employees and not by a union of which they were members, and, secondly that the complainants under Section 33A should be the employees concerned with the dispute involved in the reference. But on the merits itself I find no substance in the complaint and as such, I do not propose to probe into the legal objections.

6. The complaint is therefore dismissed. Award is made and submitted accordingly.

Sd/- N. VENKATA RAO,
Presiding Officer,
Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal,
(No. 2), Dhanbad.
[No. 2/130/65-LRII-(II).]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 18th January 1969

S.O. 447.—Whereas the central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Kharkharee Colliery of Messrs Bharat Mining Corporation Limited, Post Office Kharkharee, District Dhanbad and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 3), Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

1. Whether the action of the management of Kharkharee Colliery of Messrs Bharat Mining Corporation Limited, Post Office Kharkharee, District Dhanbad in transferring Sarvashri Shiwaji Singh, Nand Kishore Singh, Samad Seikh and Jadu Mahato, Mining Sirdars to the Dakra Bukhuka Colliery owned by Messrs United Karanpura Collieries Limited with effect from the 7th August, 1968 was justified?
2. If not, to what relief are the workmen concerned entitled?
3. Whether the refusal of the management to pay wages to the four workmen, Sarvashri Shiwaji Singh, Nand Kishore Singh, Samad Seikh and Judu Mahato, Mining Sirdars for the period of their idleness from the 7th August, 1968 to the 12th October, 1968 (both days inclusive) was justified?
4. If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?
5. Whether the action of the management in refusing employment to Shri Shyam Narayan Jadav, Mining Sirdar with effect from the 7th August, 1968 was justified?
6. If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

[No. 2/240/68-LRII.]

S.O. 448—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Kujama Colliery, Post Office Jharia, Dhanbad and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And Whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication

Now, Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 3), Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether management of Kujama Colliery, Post Office Jharia, Dhanbad was justified in refusing work to the undermentioned workmen from the 5th August, 1968 to 10th August, 1968? If not, to what relief are these workmen entitled?

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Jagarnath Harijan	Miner
2.	Hari Pasi	"
3.	Kanhai Harijan	"
4.	Dukhi Harijan	"
5.	Meghu Harijan	"
6.	Suba Rajvar	"
7.	Lachhuman Pasi	"
8.	Rajaram Keot	"
9.	Pyare Koiri	"
10.	Somal Kalwar	"
11.	Deoki Bhuia	"
12.	Prasadi Bhuia	"
13.	Scodhar Bhuia	"
14.	Bansi Bhuia (Bara)	"
15.	Bansi Bhuia (Chhota)	"
16.	Bisheshwar Bhuia (Chhota)	"
17.	Sukhnandan Harijan	"
18.	Sudhal Harijan	"
19.	Sant Lal Harijan	"
20.	Ganesh Bhuia	"
21.	Binda Bhuia	"
22.	Tilak Bhuia	"
23.	Chhathu Bhuia	"
24.	Babulal Bhuia	"
25.	Paguni Bhuia	"

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
26.	Sukhari Bhuia	Mener
27.	Banwari Bhuia (Bara)	
28.	Banwari Bhuia (Chhota)	"
29.	Bishun Bhuia	"
30.	Kamal Bhuia	"
31.	Chanoo Bhuia	"
32.	Kariman Bhuia	"
33.	Bohere Koiri	"
34.	Ganpat Koiri	"
35.	Somodhi Koiri	"
36.	Karu Bhuia	"
37.	Tilaku Bhar	"
38.	Jagdish Bhuia	"
39.	Julmi Bhuia	"
40.	Kishun Bhuia	"
41.	Ramkishun Bhuia	"
42.	Ganauri Bhuia	"
43.	Sarju Bhuia	"
44.	Shree Bhuia	"
45.	Rambrichh Dusadh	"
46.	Dhanai Harijan	"
47.	Chuni Harijan	"
48.	Bishai Harijan	"
49.	Barakhu Harijan	"
50.	Rajbal Harijan	"
51.	Firatu Harijan	"
52.	Ganauri Dhobi	"
53.	Harihar Dhobi	"
54.	Rajaram Dusadh	"
55.	Lochan Kuiri	"
56.	Amir Bhuia	"
57.	Garib Bhuia	"
58.	Ramjatan Bhuia	"
59.	Rahim Mia	"
60.	Suleman Mia	"
61.	Jumman Mia	"
62.	Mohar Shaw	"
63.	Mishir Mahato	"
64.	Sama Var	"
65.	Balkishun Var	"
66.	Chandar Var	"
67.	Hari Var	"
68.	Lala Var	"
69.	Dedhibal Var	"
70.	Chaitu Koiri	"
71.	Banwari Koiri	"
72.	Pachu	"
73.	Jadoo Bhuia	Surface Tramner
74.	Darogi Bhuia	"
75.	Mallu Bhuia	"
76.	Pyare Bhuia	"
77.	Bhaju Bhuia	"
78.	Bajnath Bhuia]	"
79.	Jataria Bhuia	"
80.	Jagdish Bhuia	"
81.	Noora Bhuia	"
82.	Siyasaran Bhuia	"
83.	Bandhu Bhuia	"
84.	Bishuni Bhuia	"
85.	Shukra Bhuia	"
86.	Kishunwa Bhuia	"

S.O. 449.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Chora 7 and 9 Pits Colliery of Chora Coal Company Limited and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the management of Chora Colliery (7 and 9 Pits) Post Office Chora, District Burdwan was justified in locking out their colliery with effect from the 17th August, 1968 to the 7th September, 1968, without any notice and denying work to 183 workers whose names are shown in the Annexure for the period mentioned above? If not, to what relief are these workmen entitled?

ANNEXURE

List of the workers Locked out in Chora Colliery

1. Lal Chand Shau, Miner.
2. Babulal Jaiswara, Dresser.
3. Din Dayal Gope, M/Driver.
4. Bhuseswar Singh, M/Helper.
5. Arjun Singh, M/Helper.
6. Kashim Mia, S/Trammer.
7. Inar Min Hajan, Loader.
8. Khedu Mallah.
9. Binha Chal Keot, Loader.
10. Bangi Benia Sonar, Loader.
11. Pancham Jaiswara, Loader.
12. Sethu Jaiswara, Loader.
13. Gnardeo Rajbhar, Loader.
14. Lochan Loahar, Loader.
15. Sulekha Jaiswara, Loader.
16. Sahadeo, Loader.
17. Chedi Passi, Miner.
18. Matadin Passi, Loader.
19. Parahu Jaiswara, Loader.
20. Jattadin Passi, Loader.
21. Bachai Passi, Loader.
22. Dinai Passi, Miner.
23. Hamman Rajbhar, Loader.
24. Chotolal Passi.
25. Juillu Harijan, Loader.
26. Lal Mahan Kahar, Loader.
27. Bisarjan Harijan, Loader.
28. Sukh Mangal Harijan, Loader.
29. Kataru Jaiswara, Loader.
30. Gopi Saha, Miner.
31. Lal Chand Harijan, Loader.
32. Chouti Harijan, Loader.
33. Ramlalak Keot, Loader.
34. Agnoo Koir, S/Trammer.
35. Ram Raj Kairi, S/Trammer.
36. Sava Ram Lohar, M/Helper.
37. Haricharan Noonla, S/Trammer.
38. Panu Keot, S/Trammer.
39. Lachhu Ram U. G. Trammer.
40. Brijnarayan, U. G. Trammer.
41. Ramparak Kairi, U. G. Trammer.
42. Ram Asray Kahar, U. G. Trammer.
43. Ram Laxhan Passi, U. K. Trammer.
44. Kameswar Pd. U. G. Trammer.
45. Ramdular Passi, U. G. Trammer.
46. Ram Bharas Gore, U. G. Trammer.
47. Rambali Gamari, U. G. Trammer.

48. Salban Harijan.
49. Nunkka Rajbhar, U. G. Trammer.
50. Suraj Kairi, U. G. Trammer.
51. Dular Kairi, U. G. Trammer.
52. Ramdeo Kairi, U. G. Trammer.
53. Ramshan Kairi, U. G. Trammer.
54. Ajodhay Kairi, U. G. Trammer.
55. Ramsarup Keot, U. G. Trammer.
56. Meral Kurmi, U. G. Trammer.
57. Babulal Kairi, U. G. Trammer.
58. Mangroo Gope, U. G. Trammer.
59. Shib Dayal Roy, U. G. Trammer.
60. Munilal Nonia, S/Trammer.
61. Rarinath Rajbhar, Loader.
62. Harilal Rajbhar, Loader.
63. Ramshankar Rajbhar, Loader.
64. Raburam Gope, Loader.
65. Kedar Deo, Loader.
66. Sibadar Harijan, Loader.
67. Mahendra Harijan, Loader.
68. Lallhari Harijan, Loader.
69. Ramashis Gupta, Loader.
70. Kashi Harijan, Loader.
71. Bideshi Harijan, Loader.
72. Ramdas Kr., Loader.
73. Knohar Harijan, Loader.
74. Chandari Harijan, Loader.
75. Sonar Harijan, Loader.
76. Bajnath Harijan, Loader.
77. Ram Behari Harijan, Loader.
78. Nirmahi Kahar, Miner.
79. Sarju Dhari, S. Trammer.
80. Baleswar Mahato, S. Trammer.
81. Narayan Gope, S. Trammer.
82. Shankar Nonia, E. Khalasi.
83. Bihari Harijan, Loader.
84. Ramdeo Dusad, Loader.
85. Kamal Rajbhar, Loader.
86. Shri Kanta Das, M/Driver.
87. Shriram Kairi, Miner.
88. Kesho Kurmi, Miner.
89. Lakhan Harijan, Loader.
90. Ganesh Harijan, Loader.
91. Dawarka Mahato, Loader.
92. Baiju Mahato, S/Trammer.
93. Dawarka Mahato, Loader.
94. Fatik Charan, W. E. Kh.
95. Anil Lo, W. E. Kh.
96. Hira Nunia, U. G. Trammer.
97. Teku Jeswara, Loader.
98. Kassi Rajak, U. G. Trammer.
99. Theri Nunia, S/Trammer.
100. Bodi Manjhi, P/Kh.
101. Mahadeb Bouri, B/Kh.
102. Sukha Bouri, Dresser.
103. Sitaram Keot, S. Trammer.
104. Bansi Bhar, Miner.
105. Basant Raibhar, Loader.
106. Jnderdeo Kairi, Miner.
107. Mahadeb Harijan, Miner.
108. Leda Rajbhar, Miner.
109. Pravu Harijan, Miner.
110. Ramdeo Passi, Loader.
111. Jogeswar Passi, Loader.
112. Chedi Lal Rabidas, Loader.
113. Ram Sarup Jadav, Loader.
114. Bishu Ram Passi, Loader.
115. Chingu Passi, Loader.
116. Hublal Passi, Loader.

117. Gotal Passi, Loader.
118. Dulari Passi, Loader.
119. Motilal Pashi, Loader.
120. Gangadin Jadav U.T. Trammer.
121. Sana Bouri, Onsetter.
122. Munshi Yadav, S/Trammer.
123. Rajkumar Mahato, U.G. Trammer.
124. Narayan Thakur, U.G. Trammer.
125. Kurunia Bouri, M.L.K.
126. Babulal Majhi, B. Fireman.
127. Naku Mandal, W.E.Kh.
128. Fatik Ch. Routh, Onsetter.
129. Sasadhar Gharul, Onsetter.
130. Janki Thakur, U.G. Trammer.
131. Sarju Pashi, Loader.
132. Jagdish Rabhar, Explosive.
133. Fodar Passi, Miner.
134. Ramharak Harijan, Miner.
135. Biswanath Rajbhar, Loader.
136. Dinanath Rajbhar, Loader.
137. Rampati Rajbhar, Loader.
138. Jumri Raibhar, Loader.
139. Ambika Rajbhar, Loader.
140. Rambrich Rajbhar, Loader.
141. Chenurpat Rajbhar, Loader.
142. Slaram Passi, Loader.
143. Ramdhari Harijan, Helper.
144. Maijhi Jaiswara, Loader.
145. Kamal Yadav, Loader.
146. Sarjoo Passi, Loader.
147. Banshi Lal Passi, Loader.
148. Bundalay Bhuiya, Loader.
149. Jogi Rajbhar, S.T.
150. Jagpat Passi, Loader.
151. Bhagabati Passi, Loader.
152. Lakhan Mondal, Loader.
153. Ram Shankar Mudi Ex.
154. Ramboli Noonla.
155. Sukur Bouri, Fireman.
156. Deonath Harijan, Miner.
157. Biswanath Ram, Miner.
158. Farai Sahu, M. Kattar.
159. Magan Rahbhar.
160. Matadin Passi, Loader.
161. Dukhan Mia, Fireman.
162. Bimal Raibhar, Loader.
163. Chaitar Mahato, Trammer.
164. Mahadeb Harijan, Miner.
165. Chilar Harijan, Miner.
166. Ramdeo Rajbhar, Loader.
167. Raj Narayan Rajbhar.
168. Jagnarayan Ram.
169. Ramboli Passi, Loader.
170. Bachhu Kurmi, Loader.
171. Ramraj Jaiswara, Loader.
172. Udaya Harijan, Loader.
173. Sudarsan Jaiswara, Loader.
174. Makhan Nunia, Loader.
175. Sukhari Noonla, Loader.
176. Timal Nunia, Loader.
177. Sukhar Passi, Loader.
178. Samichar Harijan, Loader.
179. Thakri Harijan, Miner.
180. Rajdeo Harijan, Loader.
181. Biswanath Harijan, Loader.
182. Ram Saran Keot, Miner.
183. Sitaram Keot, S/Trammer.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

ERRATA

In the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) Notification No. 74(13)/66-LR-IV, dated 25th October, 1968, published as S.O. 3873, on pages 4912—4934 of the Gazette of India Part II, Section 3(ii), dated 2nd November, 1968, the following corrections are to be made :—

In para 9(iii) (b) in line 9 on page 4922—
for "Graduates will not be entitled to this increment"
read "Graduates will be entitled to only one increment".

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

New Delhi, the 27th January 1969

S.O. 450.—In pursuance of section 12A of the Essential commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby specifies the Order mentioned in column (3) of the Schedule hereto annexed, made by the State Government mentioned in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof, under section 3 of the said Act, to be a special Order for purposes of summary trial under the said section 12A.

SCHEDULE

S. No.	Name of the State Government	Title of the Order.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Mysore	The Mysore Iron and Steel Control Order, 1967.

[No. 26(5)CS.II/68.]

B. K. VARMA, Under Secy.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 27 जनवरी, 1969

क्र० आ० 451.—आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम 1955 (1955 का 10) की धारा 12क के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद् उपावद्ध अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (3) में वर्णित आवेश को, जो उसक स्तम्भ (2) में तथानी प्रविष्ट में वर्णित राज्य सरकार द्वारा, उससे अधिनियम की धारा 3 के अधीन, बनाया गया है एतद् द्वारा उक्त धारा 12 क के अधीन संक्षिप्त विचारण के प्रयोजन के लिए विशेष आदेश होने के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट करती है।

अनुसूची

क्र० सं० (1)	राज्य सरकार का नाम (2)	आदेश का शीर्षक (3)
1.	मैसूर	मैसूर लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रण आदेश, 1967

[सं० 26(5) सी० एस० II '68]

बाल कृष्ण वर्मा, अवर सचिव ।

